

# ARMY

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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
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### IS GIBRALTAR A SAFE DEFENSE?

A writer in the "Ledger Monthly" has discovered that those who live in fancied security at Gibraltar are in danger of having their fortress tumbled about their ears some day by hostile shells destroying the walls protecting the numerous caverns with which nature and the labor of men have perforated the rock. "So honeycombed is it that if a powerful man-of-war could get within range and subject it to the bombardment of a few shells, the boasted stronghold would crumble like an ant-hill." One expert, we are told, in recognition of the jeopardy of the fortress, goes so far as to counsel armor-plating one side of the rock with steel plates, after the manner of an iron-clad.

If not quite so bad as this there is no doubt that Gibraltar is no longer regarded as an impregnable fortress. The London "Army and Navy Gazette," which is a much better authority on such matters, tells us that there are those who soundly declare that Gibraltar is no more than a shell-trap, that its defenses might be rushed or blown sky-high from batteries innumerable established upon the enveloping zone of commanding hills. From Cabrita Point to Palmones, thence to the Queen of Spain's chair, and on the Eastern Beach, there is a front of some fourteen miles, with points of

vantage everywhere for the emplacement of guns. It is easy to realize that Gibraltar might be made absolutely untenable by a feu d' enfer; untenable to the extent that no one could show himself and no reply be made. Surrender would not necessarily be inevitable, but failing relief by the fleet, the last hope and resource, it must be the fate of the fortress in end. The excavations made in the Rock are for the erection of magazines and store houses and to provide vast tanks and reservoirs of water. Parliament has just voted ten millions of dollars, 2,000,000 pounds, to complete the harbor and dock yard works on the western side of the Rock instead of spending twice as much and ten or twenty years of labor for constructing dockyards in the much safer position at the back of the Rock, or the eastern or Mediterranean side. This leads our contemporary to ask "Is Gibraltar itself safe? Can the famous Rock be expected to hold its own against determined attack in the near or remote future? Let it be granted that the western dock is dangerously exposed to hostile fire from a wide area—does not the menace equally extend to the whole of the landward defences? In the face of our imperial needs and responsibilities, the question must be asked with all earnestness and insistence. Great memories survive long, and the tradition that Gibraltar is impregnable has taken firm hold of the public mind. But the comfortable assurance may be indulged in too freely, and there may come a rude awakening. War is admittedly full of surprises; we have had some of the greatest within the last two years and much to our discomfort. Something more is surely necessary than to rely too confidently on the doubtful friendliness of Spain and her unwillingness to enter into any combination against us."

Mr. Bowles, a member of Parliament, has issued a brochure entitled "Gibraltar a National Danger" in which he attacks the legendary impregnability of the fortress. The "Moniteur de la Flotte," our Paris naval contemporary, cannot understand the sudden agitation in England on this subject. It points out that there have been writers including officers, among these a former governor of Gibraltar, who have from time to time shown that Gibraltar is merely a scarecrow. The commission of inquiry that has been appointed, headed by Vice-Admiral Rawson, has, says the "Moniteur," accepted some of the views of Mr. Bowles. That excellent military review "Armee et Marine" gives details of the changes in the fortress since 1895, the period before which Gibraltar was not in the maritime sense of the word, a "point d'appui." In that year the Admiralty decided to establish there a torpedo station and a dock yard. In 1896 a credit of 110 millions was voted by England for new moles and two new dock yards. At the time voices were raised but not listened to, that declared that these new works would be exposed to fire of batteries which could be erected on Spanish soil. But the halo of impregnability still clustered around the rugged head of Gibraltar and the work went on. The Spaniards have been studying the question of batteries since then. They have established around the rock a sort of "camp of Gibraltar" which comprises a series of works disposed about the contours of their bay. The author of the plan of these works is Major Garcia Roure, who has calculated that 66 pieces of heavy calibre, distributed about a third of the circumference, could at one and the same time rain their projectiles upon Gibraltar at distances between 7,300 and 9,000 metres,

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that is to say, distances easily covered by modern artillery.

Of the 110 millions voted only 28 millions have so far been expended and Mr. Bowles adjures the government to save the remaining 80 millions by installing the maritime base not on the western face of the rock but on the eastern. The commission says the "Moniteur" has agreed with Mr. Bowles on the question of the eastern side and has prepared an estimate of about five millions sterling to carry on works on the east. This is the "Moniteur's" conclusion: "Gibraltar in its actual condition is less and less the impregnable fortress which the pride of the jingoes loves to proclaim to the whole world."

The muster rolls of the Union armies of the Rebellion shows that out of 2,000,000 in round numbers three-fourths were native Americans, Germany furnished 175,000, Ireland 150,000, England 50,000, British America 50,000 and other countries 75,000; in all about 500,000 foreigners; 48 per cent. of our soldiers were farmers, 27 per cent. mechanics, 16 per cent. laborers, 5 per cent. professional men, and 4 per cent. were of miscellaneous vocations. The average height of our soldiers was 5 feet 8 1/2 inches including the large number of recruits from 17 to 20 years of age. Out of about one million men, whose heights were recorded there were 3,613 over 6 feet 3 inches and some were over 7 feet.

## General McClellan.

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## THAT PRO-CANTEEN RESOLUTION.

D. I. McMillan, of Sunbeam, Ill., might be expected from his habitat to throw some light on the canteen question but one is disappointed on reading his long communication to the New York "Medical News." He declares that the pro-canteen resolution adopted by the American Medical Association at St. Paul was the expression of a very small minority of the Association. This is the way he figures it out: When the canteen matter came before the body in full session, it was tabled by a vote stated as two to one. It was then put into the hands of a committee with the general understanding that it was not to be acted on at that session from the fact that the time had been too limited to judge whether doing away with the canteen was an evil or not. Those in favor of the canteen, however, were not willing to let the matter drop, but managed, near the close of the meeting of the Association, when there were but few members present to have a vote taken on the resolution. The question was put to a vote. The ayes were called for, but not the noes. The resolution was declared passed. That this explanation does not satisfy him is shown by this remark: "So far as I know there has not appeared any protest to this action. The association is supposed to represent the rank and file of the medical profession, and why such a representative body would allow without protest a few medical men to pass a measure, as its own, that had been taboed by Congress and the Christian sentiment of the country, is strange indeed."

It is indeed strange that there has been no formal protest. If the statements set forth by Mr. McMillan are true, it is well that we should know this authoritatively. The "Medical News" which is doubtless within easy reach of the facts would do a service by investigating this phase of the matter and publishing its conclusions. The A. M. A. is too respectable a body to be accused of sneaking so important a resolution through. Those who have had much experience with large meetings will have an explanation ready. There are always absentees from meetings of conventions. Often they are so opinionated that if one of their pet subjects be disposed of in their absence, they set it down to the acts of a minority.

The quality of Mr. McMillan's reasoning is shown by his attempted dissection of the resolution which declared that discipline, morality and sanitation demanded the re-establishment of the canteen at an early date. The "Medical News" correspondent says the idea of giving discipline as one of the reasons for re-establishing the canteen is most singular, "the idea being that alcoholic beverages make the soldiers more tractable than abstinence." When the abolition of the canteen will mean the banishment of liquor for a distance of fifty miles from a post, then the question of total abstinence will be involved. At present it is absurd to speak of total abstinence when a step or two outside of a post puts a soldier within reach of all the temptations and privileges which fall to the civilian. The quotations from letters referring to drunkenness of soldiers in Manila have nothing to do with the point at issue since

it is not the mild canteen drinks that soldiers imbibe in Manila.

Mr. McMillan cannot understand how morality demands the canteen since he knows of 16 young men who left an Illinois town, total abstainers, to enlist in the Army and returned home with "the drink habit firmly fixed." It is safe to say that if that town was like the average Illinois town we know of there was more temptation to drink liquor on any four corners of it than they found in the Army canteen. That the interests of sanitation cannot be offered as an excuse for the post exchange Mr. McMillan thinks is clearly proved by the increased risk placed on beer drinkers by life insurance companies and by the statements of many scientists that beer is not conducive to health. Thus it will be seen that from first to last in this case, as in nearly every other, the anti-canteen argument is based on the Utopian idea that as soon as the canteen is abolished, every grog-shop keeper on the outskirts of a post takes wings and flies away.

## PRESERVE THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir—At the time the new volume of the Journal, the 39th, is just beginning, with the issue of Sept. 7, will you allow me to advise the many new officers now in the Service that it will be in after years a great convenience and aid to them if they will keep the numbers of their Army and Navy Journal and have them bound each year. They will be amply and often repaid for the slight trouble when they wish to look up matters on which their memories have ceased, due to the lapse of time, to be so fresh.

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## COMPLIMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The New York "Evening Post" of Sept. 7 says: "The excellent showing which the West Point cadets made in Buffalo, and their exemplary conduct while at the Exposition, have been extremely gratifying to their friends and to their officers. This is all the more noteworthy, in view of the very great temptations to be found in surroundings quite the reverse of the secluded conditions at West Point itself. Moreover, at the Chicago Exposition there were disorders in the corps which called for some drastic punishments. Since the outbreaks in the spring the cadets' behavior at the Academy has been lived up to, as honest gentlemen always stand by their chief officers, and particularly by their able superintendent, Col. A. L. Mills. It is believed that the pledge given by the different classes to abandon hazing has been lived up to as honest gentlemen always stand by their word, and that there has not been a single instance thus far of the maltreatment of a 'plebe' in the summer camp, which always offers the greatest opportunity to mischief-makers. In view of these facts, it is to be hoped that those newspapers—even such respectable ones as the Philadelphia "Ledger"—which made such unwarranted attacks upon both Colonel Mills and Lieutenant Colonel Hein, lately Commandant of Cadets, will

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Reports of trials between machine guns as compared with small arms, recently received at Washington, show that in trials abroad 50 marksmen were chosen to compete with the Hotchkiss 8-millimeter gun. The ranges fired were from 400 to 800 yards. At 800 yards the 50 riflemen, each having five rounds independently, obtained 54 hits, or 22.6 per cent. of the number of rounds fired. Thirty-two men were then chosen from among the 50, and these had to fire each eight rounds in 30 seconds. Under these conditions 34, or 13.3 per cent. of the rounds expended, were recorded. The machine gun was then brought into action, and in 38 seconds fired 211 bullets, making 145 hits. It was shown from the results that the machine gun was far ahead in hits made and rapidity of fire.

The 9th Art. Band, although not recruited to its full strength, is giving daily concerts, which are much enjoyed by the garrison as well as by the citizens of the neighboring town of Junction City, an electric street car line connecting the city with the post since Aug. 10.

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six years ago; 4,460 claims for pensions were recently  
submitted, and 3,718 passed. This will increase the pen-  
sioners to 14,950. The highest pension paid last year  
was \$42, the lowest \$21. These will have to be  
reduced one-third in consequence of the increase.**JACOB REED'S SONS,**

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DUTY DESIRES TO EXCHANGE INTO INFANTRY. Standing  
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of Army and Navy Journal, New York City.**The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba.**This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on  
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**PROGRESS IN MILITARY SURGERY.**In discussing the progress made in military surgery  
the New York "Medical Journal" says there has been a  
marvelous proportion of recoveries from severe  
wounds, a great reduction of suppurating cases, and  
the practical absence of such infective diseases as  
tetanus, erysipelas, pyemia and hospital gangrene. This  
great difference in the record of to-day as compared  
with the records of older and more bloody wars does not  
depend mainly upon the alteration of the bullet used.  
That can do fearful things to a dense obstacle, and add  
to its power for mischief by the laceration caused by  
bony fragments which it scatters in impact. To some  
extent, the smallness of the canal made by it helps  
toward recovery. But, above all, the results are due  
to the treatment of the wounds by the surgeon, and  
the operation of those great principles which have de-  
veloped under the splendid genius of Lord Lister. He  
has made possible the unquestionable triumph of con-  
servative treatment.Pervading all the work in modern military surgery  
the principles first enunciated by Lister are manifest,  
and to rigorous asepsis and antisepsis are due the good  
results. When the recoveries from wounds in the  
Boer war are made up and analyzed, it will be seen  
what a tremendous progress has been made in protecting  
the injured from disaster, even in the face of all the dif-  
ficulties of the battlefield. For, while in the general  
and stationary hospitals the precautions necessary in  
modern surgery can be observed, it is, after all, at the  
initial stage that safety from sepsis is to be secured.  
"The fate of the wounded rests in the hands of the  
one who applies the first dressing," wrote Von Nuss-  
baum, and the truth of this assertion has been proved  
every day.As to the part played by the men of the Regular  
Army in the tragedy at Buffalo, the Hartford Courant  
of Sept. 12 says:

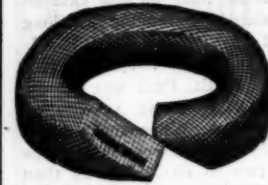
"It was fortunate for the President and the country

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secret service men last Friday. Their wits went wool-  
gathering at the supremely critical moment. Those  
three privates of the coast artillery and their non-com-  
missioned officer had their wits about them, as Uncle  
Sam's regulars usually do in such emergencies. They  
sprang upon Leon Czolgosz, downed him, prevented him  
from firing a third shot, and in all probability saved  
William McKinley's life. That was their duty. It  
was their duty, and they performed it with a soldier-  
like promptness. Not heroes—only Regulars. It  
hasn't even occurred to them to exploit their exploit  
for their own glorification. They wouldn't know how  
to set about it if they wanted to. Nobody is making  
any fuss over them. All the fuss has been made over  
the big negro, Parker, whom sundry sensational news-  
paper correspondents have been writing up as the Presi-  
dent's savior. A national subscription for Parker has  
been proposed. A job as janitor or doorkeeper in one  
of the Washington departments, if he is competent to  
fill it, would be much nearer the correct thing in his  
case. But think of the debt the country owes to those  
silent, efficient, artillerymen!"Commenting on the recent tactical maneuvers in Eng-  
land a valued correspondent of the Army and Navy Ga-  
zette says:"Did you get any information from the 'cavalry'?"  
This is the question of nearly every umpire in chief to  
the officer commanding the two sides in tactical exercises,  
and nearly always comes the same answer, "No, sir,  
none." It is true that most of our cavalry regiments  
are out of the country. But how long is this state of  
affairs to continue even with those that remain? How  
soon are they going to be taught their most essential  
duty—to be the eyes and ears of the Army, the source  
upon which a commander must rely for information?  
At present they ride about in columns of troops, utterly  
indifferent to modern armament. They sit their horses  
steadily a day through, rarely dismounting, never lead-  
ing so as to rest their animals. Unless a beginning is  
made, and cavalry taught to scout, send back, bring  
back information by twos and threes, the war will leave  
the cavalry as unprepared for modern warfare as it  
found it.There is a certain inexplicable backwardness in all  
armies in making the ability to swim as compulsory  
as other requirements of far less practical importance.  
If a soldier would not learn how to execute "four  
right," he would be at once attended to, but the fact  
that he doesn't know how to save his own life if he  
falls overboard is considered of less importance. This  
indifference prevails not only among land lubbers but  
also among seamen. The accident at Bilancourt, where  
four French cavalrymen were drowned while engaged in  
crossing the Seine during a military reconnaissance,  
has caused a good deal of discussion in France, and  
the Minister of War has issued an order that in every  
case where rivers are to be crossed in peace operations  
by swimming, certain regulations shall be observed.  
The chief of these is that when men unable to swim  
are engaged in the operations they shall be accompa-  
nied, or be closely followed, by certified swimmers in  
equal number.In an article on the "Ominous March of the Torpedo,"  
in the "Fortnightly Review," the writer says: "During  
the recent maneuvers the destroyers were sent out six  
hours before the fleet. They were given two days at sea  
to find the fleet, which took an unknown course. They  
did not find it, and claimed to have sunk every one of  
the fourteen vessels engaged. In four cases the claim  
was disputed, in the other ten the battleships them-  
selves acknowledged that they were 'bagged without  
loss to the attack.' We are face to face with a  
profound conviction in our principal fleet that the de-  
stroyer is—as the late Admiral Colomb prophesied—the  
ship of the future. A few years since the maximum  
torpedo range was 500 yards; with the gyro a thousand  
yards is easy, and 2,000 not impossible. Now at night  
2,000 yards is the average maximum distance at which  
a destroyer can be sighted, and this means that a  
torpedo may be the first intimation of her presence."Colonel Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has presented a  
memorandum to the Secretary of War providing for a  
general scheme for the distribution of the Coast and  
Field Artillery throughout the country. The establish-  
ment of several new posts is recommended and will un-  
doubtedly be adopted. This memorandum is now in the  
hands of Mr. Root and will be acted upon in the im-  
mediate future. When it is approved there will be many  
changes in the present stations of companies and bat-  
teries.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

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We shall send with our issue of next week, Sept. 28, a complete index of our thirty-eighth volume, which closed with the issue of Aug. 31. We repeat the notice we have already given that a title page will be sent without charge to those who may desire it for binding.

Colonel James M. Bell, of the 8th Cavalry, has been selected by the Secretary of War for promotion to be a Brigadier General to fill the vacancy in that grade caused by the recent death of Gen. William Ludlow. No more fitting selection could possibly have been made, as Colonel Bell, because of his long and eminent services, well deserves this reward. He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the Army from that State. In 1862 he began his services as a first lieutenant in the 86th Ohio Volunteers, and was mustered out in September of the same year. On June 30th, 1863, Colonel Bell was appointed a Captain of an Independent Company of Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was later in the same year appointed a Captain of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served as such until July 14th, 1865. In 1866, after the end of the Civil War, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry of the Regular Army. His record is as follows: Appointed brevet first lieutenant and captain on March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of the Wilderness, Va., and brevet major 2nd March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Reams's Station, Va. He was promoted to be first lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry, April 2nd, 1867, and was made a captain of Cavalry in 1876. Colonel Bell was again breveted in 1880—this time a lieutenant colonel—for gallant services in action against Indians at Canon Creek, Mont., in 1877. He was promoted to be major of the 1st Cavalry in 1896; lieutenant colonel of 8th Cavalry in 1900 and colonel of the same regiment March 8th, of the present year. In 1899 he served as colonel of the 27th Regiment of Volunteers. At present Colonel Bell is the President of the Board of Review at the War Department. Colonel Bell's commission to be a brigadier general will be signed upon the return to Washington of President Roosevelt. He will retire from the Army on account of age October 1st, 1901. The promotions to result from Colonel Bell's selection to be a brigadier general, will be as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Louis H. Rucker, of the 6th Cavalry, to be colonel; Major George S. Anderson, of the 6th Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain John C. Gresham, of the 7th Cavalry, to be a major, and First Lieutenant Clyde E. Hawkins, of the 7th Cavalry, to be a captain.

Notwithstanding the recent calamity which has overtaken the country by the death of its Chief Executive, the wheels of governmental machinery have continued to turn and little relating to either the Army or the Navy, which had been planned for the future, has been neglected. It is true that there was a time during the period when the late President was alive but suffering from the shot of the assassin, when no warrants of authority to newly promoted or appointed officers were issued to officers of either branch of the service. Now the two Departments are issuing letters of appointment or notifications of promotion. Pending the convening of Congress in December, none of the officers so notified will receive regular commissions. President Roosevelt will sign only those commissions which date

after the assumption by him of his present office. All of the Departments of the Government were officially closed on September 17, 18, and 19, but the necessary work was kept up by an important few who seldom know holidays. Many officers of both the Army and the Navy were at their desks at the Department for at least a short time on each of the days mentioned, and the general routine of work has continued without interruption. Probably the most important question to the Army and the Navy resulting from the death of President McKinley related to the possible changes to be made in the Secretaries of War and Navy.

This matter was settled early in the week when it was officially announced that there would be no changes made in the Cabinet. For the present, at least, both Mr. Root and Mr. Long will remain, and it is possible that they will stay until the end of the present administration. In all probability, however, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Frank W. Hackett, will resign from office immediately after the end of the Schley Court of Inquiry. It has been an open secret for some time that Mr. Hackett would leave the Navy Department this fall. No selection has yet been made of anyone to take his place.

Probably by the first of next week the sixth and last increment to the Artillery Corps will have been completed and the resulting promotions will be ordered. The latest reports of the enlistments to the Corps received at the War Department, are dated September 13, and show that a total of 1,388 recruits has been added to the sixth increment. Owing to the necessity of detaching several of the officers who have been on recruiting duty during the past summer, the enlisting has not recently been so rapid. Had it not been for this the Corps would have been entirely enlisted by the first of the present week. The officers who will be advanced by the sixth increment are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel E. Van Arsdel Andrus at Fort Washington, Md., to be Colonel; Majors Benjamin K. Roberts (Havana, Cuba) and James O'Hara (Fort Screven, Ga.) to be Lieutenant Colonels; Captains Leverett H. Walker (Fort Washington, Md.), William P. Duvall (Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.), Henry M. Andrews (Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.), Charles D. Parkhurst (Washington Barracks, D. C.), and Benjamin H. Randolph (Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.) to be majors, and eighteen first lieutenants of Artillery, beginning with Manus McCloskey, now at Fort Williams, Me., and ending with Harry L. Steele at Fort Monroe, Va., to be captains. Of course it will, for the present, be impossible to give correctly the names of those second lieutenants who will be advanced by the sixth increment. The chances are that the vacancies created in the grade of first lieutenant will many of them be filled by appointment.

We published some months ago an editorial on the allegation, which we considered too carelessly made, that the Filipino is by nature a liar, and sought to show that such generalizations are usually wide of the mark and do not give proper weight to the influences that surround a people and make or mar their character. This editorial was commented on by the Manila "Times," whereupon Mrs. Ruth E. Beck, wife of Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Infantry, in a letter to that paper, says a good word for the native character, relating an occurrence that came under her personal observation. Lieutenant Beck has for some time been in charge of the building of a road through the Abra mountains from Benguet to Vigan. Through the difficulty of making change the native laborers were often both underpaid and overpaid on the monthly pay days. In each case when they came round the next pay day they would ask only what was legitimately due. Once Lieutenant Beck purposely paid a laborer double his wages. This man as soon as he could came back, and through an interpreter turned in the extra money. While such actions do not prove every Filipino is an angel, still Mrs. Beck thinks they go a long way to prove that there is much of promise in the native moral equipment.

A newspaper despatch from St. Petersburg Sept. 4 reports that Captain Slocum has just returned from a stay of five days with the Russians engaged in the maneuvers including the problem of the defense of St. Petersburg against attack by a landing force. The Russian Navy and Army were supposed to have failed in an attempt to prevent an invasion from the sea between Revel and St. Petersburg. The retreating Russian army took up a strong position at Krasnoye Selo, where a pitched battle, in the Czar's presence, ended the maneuvers. A second hostile fleet in the Gulf of Finland was unable to land men on the Russian coast on account of the weather, but its force landed on the Finnish coast and drove back the coast guards to the foothills in the vicinity of the city. The military attaches were at first invited to participate only in the preliminary parades, which occupied three days. After they had returned to St. Petersburg they received a second invitation for the five days of active campaigning. The attaches suppose the comparisons they involuntarily made between the privileges granted to military attaches in Russia and in some other countries reached high quarters. Captain Slocum bunked in with the Russian officers, sleeping on hay stacks, etc.

One of the worst disasters that have befallen a vessel of the British Navy in years, was the foundering of the

torpedo boat destroyer Cobra in the North Sea on Sept. 18, caused by an explosion. The ship was en route from the Armstrong shipbuilding yards, at Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Portsmouth. She carried a navigating crew and it is believed that all told there were seventy-nine souls on board. Of these twelve survivors were landed at Middlesborough, and it is learned that the remaining sixty-seven have been lost, including the commander of the Cobra, Lieutenant Bosworth Smith. Lieutenant Smith, according to the story of survivors, was last seen standing upon the bridge, with his arms folded, as impassive as if on parade. He went down with the vessel. The explosion occurred, it is said, after the Cobra struck a rock, and she sank immediately. Out of the total of seventy-nine on board at the time of the disaster, forty-two belonged to the Royal Navy, the rest being in the employ of the contractors.

It now seems to be the belief at the Navy Department that the recommendations of the Board on Construction this year for the naval increase will closely follow those made last year by a majority of the board. In any event the board will urge that more ships be appropriated for than the two battleships and two armored cruisers already planned. In all likelihood the board will recommend to the Secretary that the increase be two battleships and two armored cruisers as designed, six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,000 tons displacement, six sheathed and coppered gunboats of about 600 tons displacement, ten sheathed and coppered light draught gunboats of about 200 tons displacement, three colliers, one transport and one repair ship.

Speaking of the final report of General MacArthur, the London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The report is in many ways instructive. Not so satisfactory are the reports of extensive frauds in the same department. Peculation has gone on to a vast extent, the Government having been defrauded of many thousands of dollars. The chief commissary, who has received from a contractor the free use of a house and its furniture, endeavors to show that the situation is not so bad, but there is a general impression that reforms are necessary." This is a reflection on one of the most high-minded and honorable officers in our army, Col. Charles A. Woodruff, as the "Gazette" would have learned if it had followed the facts more closely.

President Roosevelt's account of his mountain lion hunt last winter in Colorado will appear in the October and November numbers of "Scribner's" under the title "With the Cougar Hounds." The heroes of the chase are the intelligent hounds who are trained to chase the cougar and lynx in the trees. A great deal of new information in regard to the cougar is contained in the first of these articles, which is a valuable contribution to natural history. Both articles will be fully illustrated from photographs by Philip K. Stewart, who was one of the hunting party. Stewart was a well-known Yale athlete.

One of the principal results of the recent rifle contests at Sea Girt, N. J., is the bringing out of the fact that long range rifle shooting in this country is not sufficiently developed among our troops. There should be more practice at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. At the shorter ranges our men held their own with the Canadians and Irish riflemen, but at the longer ranges they were outshot. The new Remington-Lee rifles used by the New Jersey rifleman were said to be superior to the U. S. magazine rifle in accurate shooting. This, it is claimed by riflemen, is due to a variation in the bore of the service arm.

The men of Troop H, 11th U. S. Cavalry, on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., imbued with patriotism, would not tolerate any man in their ranks who lacked proper respect for the late President McKinley. When one of their number, Private Devine, applied a vile epithet to the President, and remarked that the shooting "served him right," he was set upon and severely handled. Devine was also at once placed in arrest, and tried by a general court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment, and dishonorable discharge.

This is a note in the social column of the Manila "Times." "General Sternberg, Surgeon General U. S. A., and Mrs. Sternberg are guests of Colonel Pope, chief surgeon of the Philippines, and Mrs. Pope. The General is a most world renowned specialist and expert and Mrs. Sternberg is one of the social leaders of Washington, D. C., a prominent member of the Women's Washington Club of that city, and a vice-president of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

An honorably discharged Army Sergeant of the United States Army, or a Sergeant on the retired list, who desires a position as an instructor of recruits in New York City, can obtain the same by addressing the Army and Navy Journal with reference.

It has been officially announced that President Roosevelt will appoint Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., Surgeon General of the Navy upon the expiration of the term of office of Surgeon General Van Reypen.



## OUR DEAD PRESIDENT.

The fatal termination to the sufferings of President McKinley which we forecast in our issue of last week, came at 2.15 a. m. Saturday, Sept. 14, when he passed painlessly away in the Milburn house, Buffalo, where he had lain since his removal from the hospital at the Exposition on the day of the shooting, Sept. 6. There was a steady flickering out of the life flame during the whole of Friday, and with the fall of the twilight there fell the shadow of inevitable death upon the hopes of those who had watched beside him for a week.

A few minutes before 8 p. m. on Friday, the 13th, the President recovered consciousness and asked for Mrs. McKinley. She was taken into the room, from which all retired save one nurse. The dying President realized that the end was near, and was able to speak a faint farewell to his life's partner. As Mrs. McKinley was led away the door of the sick room was thrown open, and those nearest the President gathered about the bed. The stimulants, including oxygen, that had been used during the day had been dispensed with, as it was seen there was no hope.

By a beautiful coincidence the President's last lucid moments were those spent with Mrs. McKinley, and his last words were those he uttered as they clasped hands in the final good-bye. These words, as officially gazetted, were:

"God's will be done—not ours."

At various times the President's mind wandered during the night, and in his delirium he spoke of his home in Canton. That he was suffering seemed evident from the pitiful way in which he spoke about his longing for rest—that was the one thought that ran through all his that he wandered about his home. To get home and rest—that was the one thing that ran through all his delirious moments.

With his last effort to frame human speech his lips were heard to murmur "Nearer, My God, to Thee," a hymn that had been one of his favorites. It was this that has given to the hymn so prominent a place in the memorial services.

When the end came the following were at the bedside: Presley M. Rixey, Medical Inspector U. S. Navy; Abner McKinley, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Sarah Duncan, Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Sara Duncan, 2d Lieut. James F. McKinley, 6th Cav.; W. C. Duncan, T. M. Osborne, Webb C. Hayes, Comptroller Charles G. Dawes, W. C. Brown, Secretary Cortelyou, John Barber, three nurses and three orderlies.

The first statement was issued in this form:

"The President died at a quarter past 2 o'clock this morning.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,  
"Secretary to the President."

The President did not know till late on Friday that he was going to die. While Dr. Mann was dressing his wound during the day he laughed and joked and said: "Doctor, I feel that I will get well." In the evening he spoke to Dr. Rixey about dying and said he felt it was almost over. Members of the cabinet that were in the city were among the last to see the President alive. Some were so overcome they gave way to their grief in tears.

Great throngs had waited at the ropes about the house for the last fateful announcement and received news of the death with signs of the greatest mental distress. Throughout the Union crowds waited before the bulletin boards, hoping against hope. There had been a fear early in the night at Buffalo that an attempt would be made to lynch the assassin and the 65th and 74th Regiments, N. G. N. Y., were held in readiness at their armories, but the long wait for the end had taken thoughts of revenge out of the public mind.

## RESULTS OF THE AUTOPSY.

As soon as the business day began the necessary orders and announcements were issued to the Services and will be found below. The autopsy took place Saturday afternoon and the result was signed by fourteen physicians. That it might be impartial, it was performed by Dr. Herman G. Matzinger and Dr. Harvey D. Gaylord, two eminent Buffalo practitioners, who had not been associated previously with the case. Among the doctors present was Dr. Hermann Baer, who recently married the President's niece. This is the wording of the official report of the autopsy:

"The bullet which struck over the breastbone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature and death resulted from the gangrene, which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds, as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

The presence of gangrene along the bullet's path gave rise to the suspicion that the assassin's missiles had been poisoned, and this phase of the case has been widely discussed. Dr. Eugene Wasdin, the Marine Hospital surgeon, was quoted in an interview as laying much stress "on the influence exerted by the passing bullet through the tissues entirely dissimilar to the influence exerted by an ordinary missile." There has been a disposition to criticize the rosy color of some of the physicians' statements which had led the Vice President and Cabinet officers to leave Buffalo in the belief that the distinguished patient was on the road to recovery. There is a strong impression that the surgeons placed too much reliance upon the efficacy of modern antiseptic methods. The gravity of such a wound as the President's may be understood from the fact that at a recent meeting of the New York County Medical Association, Dr. Henry Roth showed that in the entire Civil War there were only nine perforations of the abdomen in which the intestines or other viscera

were not injured. Though the opening of the abdomen was an uncommon operation in those days, still nine cases make a small total for a conflict extending over four years, and numbering its casualties by the hundred thousands. As the kidney was torn by the anarchist's bullet, the belief that the ball had missed any other organ after leaving the stomach had no real basis.

## VICE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

On leaving Buffalo on Wednesday, Vice President Roosevelt made straight for the Adirondacks and plunged into the wilderness. When the turn for the worse took place Thursday night efforts were at once made to find him. After beating the forests all day Friday, searching parties found Colonel Roosevelt on the top of Mount Marcy at 5 p. m. He was clad in rough hunting garb and the descending sun was lighting up that loftiest spot in the Adirondacks. The stains of the chase were upon him when the tired guides reached him and told him of the great responsibilities looming before him. He at once began his return journey, and shortly after noon of Saturday arrived at Buffalo. He took the oath of office that day as President at the residence of Mr. Ansley Wilcox, at whose home he had been staying. All the members of the Cabinet save Secretaries Hay and Gage were present. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury being first in the line of succession, in the event of the disability of both the President and the Vice President, the unwritten law requires that they should not subject themselves to the same risks at the same time. Secretary of War Root made the formal request to the Vice President to assume the duties of Chief Magistrate.

A minute or two after 3:30 o'clock Secretary Root stepped toward the middle of the room. The Vice President stood before the high window. The members of the Cabinet and the other persons present gathered in a small semi-circle behind Secretary Root.

"Mr. Vice-President," he began, "I—Here the Secretary of War choked, he dropped his head and was silent for almost two minutes. No one stirred. Mr. Roosevelt's eyes filled with tears and his face was set in a stern effort at self-control. Mr. Root raised his head and in a voice that was tremulous with feeling, but speaking with the utmost deliberation and clearness, continued:

"I have been requested on behalf of the Cabinet of the late President, at least on behalf of those who are present in Buffalo, all except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the Administration and the Government you take the Constitutional oath as President of the United States."

Judge John R. Hazel, of the United States District Court, stepped forward and stood beside Secretary Root, facing Mr. Roosevelt. Struggling hard to keep down his emotion, the Vice-President spoke slowly, as follows: "I shall take the oath at once in response to your request; and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country."

The formal oath was then taken, and in a few minutes the room was cleared for the meeting of the Cabinet, which lasted an hour. At its conclusion it was announced that the Cabinet members would retain their offices, Secretaries Hay and Gage having notified President Roosevelt that they would remain. The President requested Secretary Cortelyou to go to the White House with him. Among the visitors following the formal ceremonies was Capt. John P. Wisser, Captain Artillery Corps, U. S. A., who asked whether the President wished a guard from Fort Porter. Mr. Roosevelt did not care for a guard but said he would be obliged if Captain Wisser would send him two orderlies.

## BEGINNING THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The funeral ceremonies which were to last through several days, began at the Milburn house Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There only the dead President's wife, his relatives, his personal friends and his official family assembled to do honor to William McKinley, the man and citizen. The coffin containing the illustrious dead was placed in the large library. In one corner of the room stood a sergeant of the 14th U. S. Infantry and in another a sailor from the battleship Indiana. Several more sailors and soldiers were in different parts of the house. Those who looked at the features of the President noticed that his Loyal Legion button, which he invariably wore, was missing. It had been forgotten. His brother, Abner McKinley, gave orders to the undertaker that the button, so much prized by the dead, should go to the tomb with him.

The Rev. Dr. Locke of the Delaware Avenue Methodist church made the address. At the close of the benediction there was a striking scene. Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, walked alone to the casket and stood with head bowed over the features of his old friend for a full minute, then was led weeping away. Nearly every person in the room was in tears, including President Roosevelt, who appeared much distressed. Mrs. McKinley listened to the service as she sat in the hall above.

Then the coffin was carried out of the house by soldiers and sailors while the band of the 65th New York played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The body was to be taken to the City Hall to lie in state. Facing the house the twenty-seven men of the 14th Infantry who had been guarding the house during the week, were drawn up. In the street was the escort composed of a company of United States Marines, a company of the 14th Infantry, a company of the 73d Company, Coast Artillery, sailors from the U. S. S. Michigan, and a detail from the 65th and 74th regiments of the New York National Guard. The naval detachment, under Lieut. Casey B. Morgan, U. S. N., were an impressive feature of the parade. They marched immediately after the guardsmen. First came a platoon of marines in full dress, then a platoon of jackies in the loose blue blouse and trousers, brown leggings and black crepe ties. Each man carried a cutlass as did also those in the second platoon. Their flag was furled and wound with crepe. In the carriages were Capt. P. C. Harris, 9th U. S. Infantry; Captain Wisser, Col. Theo. A. Bingham, C. E., U. S. A., the President's aid, and Maj. Thomas W. Symons, C. E., U. S. A. A tremendous downpour of rain broke before the procession reached its destination. The dead President lay in state till after 10 p. m., by which time 90,000 persons had looked upon his face.

Telegrams from all quarters of the globe poured in after the President's death, as they had come on the news of his wounding, the week before. Some of these came to Mrs. McKinley while others came through Am-

bassadorial channels. President Roosevelt received messages of hope and encouragement from all parts of the country. Not the least significant of the tributes to the dead President were those coming from associations of Confederate Veterans, which expressed the profound sorrow of the senders and their admiration of President McKinley as a brave soldier.

The body of the dead President was taken from Buffalo to Washington on Monday, Sept. 16. At 8:30 a. m., the coffin was borne from the city hall to the station of the Pennsylvania railroad, the procession being much the same as on the day before. The line of march was black with people whose attitude of deep grief and poignant sorrow was a silent tribute to their love for the dead Executive. When the procession reached the station the coffin, borne on the shoulders of six soldiers and six sailors, was carried into the funeral car. After it was placed on the catafalque an American flag was draped over it and on the banner were placed two crossed swords and a floral wreath. Other floral emblems were disposed about the car's interior. The catafalque was surrounded by a guard of soldiers and sailors and was so high that the casket could be seen through the windows. The Olympia, one of the finest Pullman private cars, was reserved for Mrs. McKinley and her party. It was in this car that she and her husband made the memorable transcontinental journey a few months ago. Everything about the car recalled her absent husband, but she bore up with a strength of spirit that from the first shock of the shooting has surprised her close friends who know of her slight hold on life.

Forward of the Olympia was the sleeping car occupied by President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet and a committee from Buffalo and the Pan-American Exposition. In another car was a distinguished party of public men, including Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. M. V. Sheridan, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, Col. T. A. Bingham, Capt. J. T. Dean, 10th Infantry, aide to General Brooke, and Capt. Henry Leonard, U. S. Marine Corps. In Mrs. McKinley's party was Lieut. James F. McKinley, 11th Cav., aide to General Young.

The route taken by the train was by way of Emporium, Lockhaven, Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg, York and Baltimore. At every station along the journey were gathered throngs of sorrowing people who uncovered their heads as the gloomy train rushed by. Lines of school children banded up along the track at many places lent a pathetic tenderness to the scene. Before reaching Washington President Roosevelt called the Buffalo delegation into his car and in the name of the Government and Mrs. McKinley thanked the people of Buffalo and the Exposition authorities for the splendid way they had risen to the great affliction that had befallen the nation.

## ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

Shortly after 8:30 p. m. Sept. 16, the funeral train reached the Pennsylvania station at Washington. Inside the big iron gates that bar entrance to the tracks, those more intimately concerned in the reception of the body awaited the arrival of the train. Among these were Brigadier General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, in charge of the arrangements of the evening; Brigadier General Bates, Paymaster General of the Army; Commander W. S. Cowles, brother-in-law of the new President, detailed to act as Mr. Roosevelt's naval aide; Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Whitney, Military Secretary to General Miles, who was to serve as the President's military aide; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Reber, aide-de-camp to General Miles, who was to place himself at the service of the McKinley family during their stay in Washington, and a number of other officers of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps to whom various functions had been assigned.

As the train came to a stop, a detachment of twelve non-commissioned officers of the Signal Corps, under Capt. C. McK. Saltzman took their places as the body bearers. Mrs. McKinley and party took carriages at the side entrance and were driven to the White House. President Roosevelt, with Commander Cowles at his side, and followed by the Cabinet, moved down the platform to the entrance to the station. A squadron of the 11th Cavalry from Fort Myer was drawn up along Sixth street facing the station. The troopers presented arms as the President appeared. The casket was then brought out borne by the soldiers and sailors who had come with it from Buffalo. As the coffin appeared a bugler sounded "taps." The officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in full uniform were drawn up in a double line on Sixth street and through them the hearse passed to Pennsylvania avenue. On the right was the Army contingent and facing them the representatives of the Navy and Marine Corps. Brigadier General John J. Coppinger, U. S. A., retired, headed the Army line, while Captain Charles D. Sigbee, U. S. N., had the same honor among the Navy's representatives. Mounted and foot policemen rode ahead. In six platoons the 11th Cavalry Squadron rode next, followed by a G. A. R. delegation, which immediately preceded the hearse, after which came the Signal Corps men whose place as body bearers was taken by the contingent from Buffalo. Carriages containing President Roosevelt and the official party followed. The hearse was very simple, devoid of the usual mourning plumes and drapery. Six coal black horses drew it. Heads were uncovered among the populace as the procession passed through the thickly lined streets. There was no music to mark the time for the marchers, but every now and then sections of the multitude would softly sing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which in the darkness was inexpressibly impressive.

At the White House the body was deposited in the East Room, escorted from the hearse by guards of honor representing the Army, the Navy, the Loyal Legion, and G. A. R. The lid of the casket was raised for a brief time, while the President and Cabinet looked at the features of the dead. Four sentries in charge of a commissioned officer of the Army, and one from the Navy took their places at the four corners of the coffin. These were a blue jacket, a private of Artillery and two privates of the Marine Corps. The watch was relieved each hour during the night. After the President and Cabinet had left the room Mrs. McKinley visited the death chamber for several minutes.

The formal Washington obsequies took place on Tuesday, Sept. 17. In a drizzling rain the solemn procession moved through the streets, which six months before had echoed to all the pageantry of the inauguration. The line was scheduled to move at 9 a. m. A half hour before, Grover Cleveland, the only living ex-President, visited the East Room, where, with bowed head, he stood beside the bier of his successor in the Presidential office. The route of the cortege was from the White House to Fifteenth street, southward to Penn-



sylvania avenue, thence direct to the Capitol. This was the composition of the procession as provided by the official order:

## SECTION I.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A. Staff; Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A.; Col. Michael V. Sheridan, A. A. G.; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.

Fourth Band from Fort Monroe.

Col. Francis L. Guenther, Art. Corps, U. S. A. Staff; Capt. Fred S. Strong, Lieut. John R. Devereux, M. D.; Maj. Walter L. Finley, 11th Cav. Staff; Maj. Earl D. Thomas, I. G.; Major George L. Davis, surgeon; Chaplain C. C. Pierce and Capt. S. H. Elliott, Adjutant; Troop I, 11th Cav., Capt. E. C. Brooks, Second Lieut. A. L. Fuger.

Troop L, 11th Cav., First Lieut. W. B. Scales, Second Lieut. George Grunert.

Fourth Battery, Field Art., Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, First Lieut. Fox Conner, First Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Second Lieut. E. T. Weiss in charge of the various sections.

Eighth Band, Art. Corps, from Governors Island, in command of Lieut. J. A. Shipton.

Company I, U. S. Engineers, Capt. F. R. Shunk, First Lieut. C. S. Smith, Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson.

First Battalion, Coast Art., Maj. Clement L. Best, Lieut. David McCoach, aid.

Sixth Company, Capt. F. E. Harris.

Forty-first Company, Capt. Ira A. Haynes.

Thirtieth Company, Capt. Willoughby Walker.

Thirtieth Company, Capt. G. T. Bartlett.

Second Battalion, Capt. Leverett H. Walke, Lieut. W. P. Platt.

Thirty-seventh Company, Capt. G. W. S. Stevens.

Forty-fourth Company, Lieut. A. L. Rhodes.

Fifty-eighth Company, Capt. John D. Barrette.

Sixty-ninth Company, Capt. R. H. McMaster.

From Fort McHenry, Md., there were Captain Ellis, Lieut. M. G. Spinks and H. J. B. McElgin and 100 men selected from the 39th, 90th and 113th companies of Coast Artillery. They were sent as a guard at the Capitol.

Hospital Corps, Maj. W. C. Borden, Lieut. C. E. Koerber.

Marine Band.

Six companies of Marines from League Island Navy Yard, others from Annapolis, and the rest from the Navy Yard and Marine Barracks in this city. They wore blue fatigue coats, with white trousers and helmets.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell in command, First Lieut. R. P. Williams, A. D. C.

Co. A, Lieut. Harry W. Carpenter; Co. D, Lieut. T. A. Mott; Co. C, Lieut. Logan Feland; Co. F, Lieut. S. W. Brewster; Co. E, Lieut. J. C. Beaumont, and Co. B, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.

Consolidated Band from the Alabama and Kearsarge.

Battalion of 450 seamen, Capt. W. H. Brownson, Commanding aides, Cadets R. F. Zogbaum and C. P. Snyder, Battalion Staff, Lieut. H. George, P. A. Surgeon, W. M. Wheeler.

First Company, from the Kearsarge, Lieut. J. M. Poyer, Cadets B. B. Wygant and C. T. Hutchins.

Second Company, from the Kearsarge, Lieut. M. E. Trench and Cadets A. P. Fairfield and J. M. Caffery.

Third Company, from the Alabama, Lieut. T. G. Dewey, Cadets W. N. Vernon and E. E. Spafford.

Fourth Company, from the Alabama, Lieut. S. S. Robinson, Cadets T. A. Kittinger and G. F. Blair.

Fifth Company, from the Massachusetts, Lieut. C. A. Abele, Cadets W. W. Galbraith and L. S. Cox.

District of Columbia Militia, Brigadier General Harries.

## SECTION II.

Civic Procession, under command of Grand Marshal General Henry V. Boynton, U. S. V., including the Military Order, clergymen in attendance, physicians who attended the late Presidents, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, hearse, flanked by bearers and Guard of Honor, family of late President, relatives of late President, ex-President of the United States.

## SECTION III.

The President, Cabinet members, Diplomatic Corps, members of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, Governors and Commissioners of District of Columbia, nine officers of the U. S. Government, organized societies and citizens.

The guard of honor about the hearse consisted of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in the city not on duty with the troops in the escort. They marched in full dress, on each side of the hearse, the Army on the right, the Navy and Marine Corps on the left. On the arrival of the hearse at the stone steps leading to the main rotunda and portico, the Marine Band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the guard of honor, forming a double line on the steps, bared heads as the casket was borne through the lane.

The remains were laid on a catafalque in the rotunda, where the religious exercises were held, seats in V-shaped sections radiating from the center.

Ex-President Cleveland, flanked by Brigadier General Wilson and Rear Admiral Evans, was directly behind the family and intimate friends. Then came the special guard of honor that was to follow the body to its last resting place. It consisted of Major Generals Brooke, Otis and MacArthur and Brigadier General Gillespie, representing the Army, and Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Crowninshield, O'Neill, Van Reypen and Paymaster General Kenney and Brigadier General Heywood, representing the Navy and the Marine Corps. Lieutenant General Miles was designated as a member of the special guard. He was on his way from Portland, Ore. A great crowd of general officers of the Army and flag officers of the Navy followed. Among them was General Fitzhugh Lee, in the uniform of a major general, with broad yellow scarf across the breast. A host of other Army and Navy officers came next, making a brilliant procession, as all were in the full dress of their respective ranks.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry Naylor, a presiding elder of the M. E. Church and after a soprano solo, "Some Time We'll Understand," a eulogy was pronounced by Bishop Edward G. Andrews of the Methodist Church. The services were closed with a benediction by the Rev. W. H. Chapman, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, where the president worshipped.

In a few minutes after the services the public were admitted to see the remains and the doors were not closed till 6 p. m., when thousands were still seeking admission. Before the body was exposed there was a terrific crush in the immense throng and forty persons were more or less injured. The crypt under the steps was temporarily turned into a hospital. Once the line got fairly under way things went smoothly again.

As soon as the doors were closed preparations were made to remove the remains to Canton, Ohio.

At 7:30 p. m. the body was taken from the Capitol to the Pennsylvania station. The only escort was a squadron of the 11th Cavalry. The train was made up in three sections. The first carried members of the press and some public men; the second section was the funeral train proper, occupied by Mrs. McKinley and relatives, President Roosevelt, Cabinet members and inti-

mate friends, while the third section was reserved for the guard of honor and the officers of the services. The train proceeded to Canton, O., by way of Harrisburg and Pittsburgh and along the entire route, whether night or day, was greeted with marked demonstrations of grief on the part of the public.

The last of the series of funerals took place at Canton, Ohio, the late President's home, on Sept. 19, when the remains were laid away in a vault in the local cemetery preparatory to final burial in the family plot in which lies the dust of President McKinley's father, mother and two children. A human tide poured into the little city until 60,000 people were gathered there. Before this multitude the last long procession wound its sombre way beneath cheerless, gray skies. The cortege was imposing, including representatives of the Army and Navy, the entire military strength of Ohio, together with hundreds of civic, fraternal and other organizations. President Roosevelt was in attendance, and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., who had hastened eastward from Montana, was the ranking Army officer present. The religious exercises were held in the President's church, the First Methodist, and were more than usually impressive on account of the memories of the distinguished dead associated with the place.

President Roosevelt decided to return direct to Washington from Canton instead of going to Oyster Bay. His family are expected to be settled in the White House next week.

Among those who appeared before the grand jury at Buffalo on Sept. 16 in the preparation of the indictment against the assassin, Leon Czolgosz, were Private Frank P. O'Brien, the Artilleryman who seized the President's assailant; Corporal Louis Bertschey, and Privates Fennelbaugh and James of the 73d Co., Coast Art., who described the shooting. The assassin was formally arraigned in court the same day. He refused to open his mouth, even to answer the simplest questions, and the court assigned two local lawyers to defend him.

There has been so much talk in the daily newspapers relative to the credit due a negro who is said to have been the first to seize Czolgosz that it is interesting to note that the negro was not called before the Buffalo grand jury at all but the Artillerymen whom Captain Wisser credited with the capture were summoned to implicate the assassin.

The National Commandery, of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, issued under date of New York, September 17, a general order relative to the President's death, signed by Brevet Major General Alex S. Webb, Commander General. After expressing the sorrow felt by the whole society, it closed thus: "May the companion of this order, the statesman who succeeds him in the high office of President, continue to secure to that office the generous support of every patriotic citizen. Companions of the Order are requested to wear the rosette with crape attached to same for thirty days."

Special memorial services in honor of the late President were held on the morning of Sept. 19 at the New York Navy Yard on the Indiana, which the officers attached to the station and their families attended. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery on the Cob Dock. All work in the yard was suspended. There were similar observances at other Navy yards.

Among the messages of condolence sent to Mrs. McKinley after the shooting of the President, was one signed by Superintendent Richard Wainwright of the Naval Academy, and thus worded: "Officers, cadets, seamen and marines united in prayers this morning for the recovery of our Commander-in-Chief."

## CAPTAIN WISSER'S FULL REPORT.

The following is the official report of Capt. John P. Wisser of the Artillery Corps to the War Department on the conduct of his men when President McKinley was shot at Buffalo:

Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.: Mr. Babcock of the Reception Committee came to me in the morning of Sept. 6 and asked for a detail of men to assist in regulating the advance of the people at the President's reception in the Temple of Music.

I directed Corporal Bertschey and ten men to report to Mr. Babcock at the Temple of Music at 3 p. m. Corporal Bertschey is an old soldier of twenty years' service who recently came to me as a recruit, and recognizing his good qualities I made him a corporal very soon after his arrival. He was selected to take charge of this detail. He had the good sense to give his men instructions to keep their eyes open and to watch every man approaching the President.

When the assassin fired the two shots Private Brooks was standing immediately in rear of Mr. John Milburn, who was on the left of the President. Private O'Brien was immediately on Mr. Milburn's left. Private Fennelbaugh was directly opposite the President, and Private Neff was opposite Private O'Brien. Corporal Bertschey was midway between Private O'Brien and the point where the President stood. When the shots were fired Private O'Brien was the first man on the assassin, with Private Neff the next. Corporal Bertschey and Private Brooks reached him at about the same time. Private Brooks colliding with Mr. Milburn in his efforts to get at the assassin.

Private O'Brien got the assassin down. Private Neff jumped on him before the assassin was down and held his arm while Private O'Brien wrenched away the revolver as he was falling. Corporal Bertschey then jumped on the assassin, kneeling on his chest and neck, and said, "I claim this man as my prisoner." Private Heiser followed Corporal Bertschey in falling on the prisoner, and while he was down on his right knee at the right side of the prisoner's head he saw that the President was still standing up looking down at the group of men on the prisoner. The President then walked with the help of two gentlemen to a chair and sat down.

Then the Secret Service men arrived and one of them grabbed Corporal Bertschey around the body and dragged him back off the assassin and then swept away the rest of my men, two of them trying to get the revolver from Private O'Brien who backed off but retained possession of it. The Secret Service men then took the prisoner away and walked him to the centre of the Music Temple, where one of them raised the helpless prisoner's chin with his left hand and then struck him a blow in the face with his right. They then removed him to a room in the building to the left of the stage.

At this time about four of the Secret Service men were about Private O'Brien trying to get the revolver away from him. Corporal Bertschey directing him not to give it up. Private Brooks went to their assistance, and Private O'Brien handed the revolver to Corporal Bertschey who put it in his pocket. The Secret Service men still demanded the revolver of Corporal Bertschey, showing their badges, but the corporal replied: "I'll give it to nobody but my commanding officer."

Then a man came up who claimed to be a surgeon and asked to see the revolver in order to ascertain the caliber. The corporal took him aside and offered it to him but he refused to take it, simply asking the corporal

to open it so that he might see the caliber. Then I arrived and the corporal turned the revolver over to me.

Private Heiser of the detail had come over to the camp at double time to report to me the attempted assassination, and I ran over to the scene at double time, directing the first sergeant to send a detail of a sergeant and six armed men to follow me.

On arriving at the Temple of Music at about 4:30 p. m., Sept. 6, I learned that the prisoner was still in the building and the Secret Service men asked that I hold back the crowd outside while they got the prisoner into a carriage and took him off. I took my men outside at once and posted them along the line held by the Pan-American police and out to the east on the Esplanade.

The crowd started to jump over the lines when the prisoner appeared, but my men in that vicinity drew their bayonets (at this point they had only their side arms) and held the crowd back. The armed detail I had sent to the east on the Esplanade to clear the way for the carriage. The detail kept up with the carriage after it started through the crowd as far as the Triumphal Bridge as it was constantly necessary to keep the crowd from stopping the carriage in their attempt to forcibly take the prisoner. Sergeant Rothweiler himself having to order two men off the wheels telling them he would have to shoot them if they did not let go.

I kept the revolver in my pocket until late in the evening; then I put it into a box and sealed it up, and in this condition I personally turned it over to the Chief of Police at Buffalo at about 11:30 a. m., Sept. 7, at Police Headquarters, furnishing at the time proper identification therefor.

I respectfully recommend that my details of men be mentioned in general orders for their conduct on this occasion which was all that could be desired.

Unarmed detail at President's Reception at Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, Sept. 6, 1901:

Corporal Louis Bertschey, Privates Herbert Brooks, Arthur Crosby, Francis P. O'Brien, Ivey Fennelbaugh, De Witt Hancock, William Heiser, Lewis W. Jernigan, Maximilian R. Kubatz and Patrick Troy, Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery, and Private Louis Neff, Eighty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Armed detail, which cleared the way for the carriage carrying the assassin out of the grounds:

Sergeant George W. Rothweiler, Privates Benjamin Davis, Francis C. McVaugh, Ernest G. Smith, Hiram W. Stevens and Wilbur H. Westlake, Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery, and Private Denis E. Condon, Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Respectfully,  
JOHN P. WISSER,  
Captain Artillery Corps.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS AND ORDERS.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett sent the following dispatch to every Commander in Chief, to every navy yard, and every ship acting singly.

It is with profound sorrow that the Department announces to you the death of President McKinley at 2:15, Sept. 14.

The Acting Secretary also issued the following order to the Naval Service:

S. O. 12, SEPT. 14, 1901, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The President of the United States died this morning at 15 minutes after 2 o'clock, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y. Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps need not be reminded of the public and private virtues of their late Commander in Chief. The whole people loved William McKinley, for he loved and trusted them. As soldier, statesman, husband, and as pure-minded great-hearted American, his fame now belongs to his country.

Under the Constitution Theodore Roosevelt, previously Vice-President, has become President and Commander in Chief of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

The following is the form of the announcement to the Army:

G. O. 12, SEPT. 14, 1901, H. Q. A. G. O.

1. The following order of the Secretary of War announces to the Army the death of William McKinley, President of the United States:

War Department, Washington, Sept. 14, 1901. The distressing duty devolves upon the Secretary of War of announcing to the Army the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, which occurred at Buffalo, N. Y., at 2:15 o'clock on the 14th day of September, 1901.

The grief into which the nation has been plunged at the untimely death of its Chief Magistrate will be keenly felt by the Army of the United States, in which in his early manhood he rendered distinguished and patriotic services, and in whose welfare he manifested at all times a profound and abiding solicitude.

Appropriate funeral honors will be paid to the memory of the late President and Commander in Chief at the headquarters of every military division and department, at every military post, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and at every camp of troops of the United States in the field.

The Lieutenant General of the Army will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

2. On the day after the receipt of this order at the headquarters of military commands in the field, and at each military station, and at the Military Academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at ten o'clock a. m., and the order read to them, after which all labor for the day will cease.

3. At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired at each military post and afterward at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun a single gun, and, at the close of the day the salute of the Union of forty-five guns.

The National flag will be displayed at half-staff at the headquarters of the several military divisions and departments, and at all military posts, stations, forts and buildings and vessels under the control of the department until the remains of the late Chief Magistrate are consigned to their final resting place at Canton, Ohio, on the afternoon of Thursday the 19th inst., on which day all labor will be suspended at all military posts and stations, and on all public works under the direction of the department, and at 12 o'clock, meridian, twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all military posts and stations.

The officers of the Army of the United States will wear the usual badge of mourning on their swords, and the colors of the various military organizations of the Army will be draped in mourning for the period of one month.

4. The following officers of the Army will, with a like number of officers of the Navy, selected for the purpose, compose the guard of honor, and accompany the remains of their late Commander-in-Chief from the National Capital to Canton, Ohio, and continue with them until they are consigned to their final resting place.

The Lieutenant General of the Army, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Major Gen. Eliwell S. Otis, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, Acting Adjutant General.

G. O. 12, SEPT. 14, 1901, WAR DEPT.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Sept. 14, 1901.

The Secretary of War announces to the Army that upon the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President, has succeeded to the office of President of the United States by virtue of the Constitution.

By Command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.



On Sept. 14 from the Milburn House, Buffalo, President Roosevelt issued this proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America—  
Proclamation:

A terrible bereavement has befallen our people. The President of the United States has been struck down; a crime committed not only against the Chief Magistrate, but against every law-abiding and liberty-loving citizen.

President McKinley crowned a life of largest love for his fellow men, of most earnest endeavor for their welfare, by a death of Christian fortitude; and both the way in which he lived his life and the way in which in the supreme hour of trial, he met his death, will remain forever a precious heritage of our people.

It is meet that we, as a nation, express our abiding love and reverence for his life, our deep sorrow for his untimely death.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday next, September nineteenth, the day in which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States.

I earnestly recommend all the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God and to pay out of full hearts their homage of love and reverence to the great and good President, whose death has smitten the nation with bitter grief.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the 14th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixth.

(Seal) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President,  
John May, Secretary of State.

Acting Secretary of War Gillespie on Sept. 14 received the following telegram from Buffalo:

Cabinet will hold meeting at ten o'clock this morning to decide on future events. Judge from conversation with members that President's body will leave here on Sunday or Monday for Washington to lie in state. President Roosevelt expected about noon.

THOMAS W. SYMONS,  
Major Engineers, U. S. A.

The following circular note was sent to the foreign representatives accredited to the Government of the United States late this afternoon:

Department of State,  
Washington, Sept. 14, 1901.

Sir: It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of William McKinley, President of the United States, in the City of Buffalo, at fifteen minutes past 2 in the morning of to-day, Sept. 14.

Laid low by the act of an assassin, the week-long struggle to save his life has been watched with keen solicitude, not alone by the people of this country who raised him from their own ranks to the high office he filled, but by the people of all friendly nations, whose methods of sympathy and hope while hope was possible have been most consolatory in this time of sore trial.

Now that the end has come, I request you to be the medium of communicating the sad tidings to the Government of the honored nation you so worthily represent, and to announce that in obedience to the prescriptions of the Constitution the office of President has devolved upon Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President of the United States.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

JOHN HAY.

#### S. O. 13, SEPT. 16, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

All officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty in Washington will assemble in special full dress uniform at 7:30 p. m. Monday evening, Sept. 16, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, for the purpose of meeting the remains of the late President of the United States. They will again assemble in the same uniform in the grounds of the Executive Mansion and near the eastern gate at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, Sept. 17, to march in funeral of honor in the procession from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. They will again assemble in the same uniform at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at 7:30 p. m., Sept. 17, to attend the remains at their departure.

The following special guard of honor is hereby appointed:

The Admiral of the Navy, Admiral George Dewey.  
Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield.  
Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill.  
Paymaster General A. S. Kenny.  
Brigadier General Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C.  
The special guard of honor will assemble in special full dress uniform at the Executive Mansion at 8 p. m., Monday, Sept. 16, to receive the remains of the late President, and will again assemble in the same uniform at the Capitol at 10 a. m., Sept. 17. At 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 17, the special guard of honor will assemble at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and will thence accompany the remains of President McKinley to their final resting place in Canton, Ohio.

All officers of flag rank will constitute an additional special guard of honor and will assemble at the places and times hereinbefore mentioned for the special guard of honor. The additional special guard of honor will not, however, accompany the remains of the late President to Canton.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

#### CIRCULAR SEPT. 16, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

By order of the President all Executive Departments will be closed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Department of State, Sept. 16, 1901.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

JOHN C. SCOFIELD, Chief Clerk.

M. O. of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. Commander in Chief, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1901.

The Commander-in-Chief announces with feeling of the deepest sorrow that the President of the United States, Companion Maj. William McKinley, was assassinated at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 6th, 1901, and died at Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1901.

Appropriate action expressive of the nation's great loss and of our bereavement will be taken by the Commanderies of the Order at the first meeting after the receipt of this circular.

The colors of the Commanderies will be draped for a period of ninety days. By command of

LIEUT. GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

Commander-in-Chief.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON.

Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. V., Recorder-in-Chief.

#### G. O. 17, SEPT. 16, DEPT. OF LAKES.

The remains of the late President of the United States will be interred at Canton, Ohio, on Thursday, the 19th instant.

In compliance with instructions of the Secretary of War, all labor at all military posts and on all public works under direction of the War Department will be suspended on that day. The flags at all posts will be kept at half-staff during the day, and at meridian twenty-one minute guns will be fired. These ceremonies are not to take the place of or interfere with those prescribed in G. O. No. 123, current series, from Headquarters of the Army.

By Command of Major General Otis:  
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Captain 14th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. G.

#### PERSONALS.

Gen. W. S. Worth, U. S. A., is at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Col. J. A. Smith, U. S. A., has left San Francisco, Cal., for Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. O. B. Meyer, 14th U. S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty.

Capt. E. Hinds, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from Fort Monroe, Va.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Young, U. S. Navy, has reported for duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Chaplain H. A. Brown, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from Fort Hancock, N. J.

Lieut. R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., has left Grenada, Miss., for duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. Richard Rush, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Rush, are visiting at the Elmo, at Catskill-on-the-Hudson.

Col. A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., who has been on a visit to Maine, should be addressed at Chambersburg, Pa.

Gen. John W. Barton U. S. A. has been on a visit to Washington, D. C., after a summer at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. A., is now on his way from the Philippines to the United States on the transport Thomas.

Major Charles Shaler, U. S. A., and Mrs. Shaler have left Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, for a trip east to the sea shore.

Mrs. Thomas J. Gregg and daughters have arrived in Allegheny, Pa., from California. Their address is No. 1212 Western avenue.

Mrs. Barry, wife of Gen. Thomas Barry, U. S. A., has returned from the Philippines, and is at 1416 20th street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Miss Helen Bancroft, daughter of Major E. A. Bancroft, U. S. A., was married on Sept. 10 at New London, Conn., to Mr. Daniel Eddie Griswold.

Capt. James A. Cole, 6th U. S. Cav., and Miss Nan H. Marshall, daughter of Col. J. M. Marshall, U. S. A., were united in marriage at Manila Sept. 9, 1901.

Miss Veazie has as her guest, her cousin Natalie Ferguson of Greenville Mississippi. Miss Ferguson is a niece of Major Thomas Ferguson of Washington D. C.

The engagement has been announced of Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 25d Infantry, U. S. A., to Miss Mary Farnham Whiton of Hartford, Conn. Lieutenant Hall is on temporary duty at Ft. Columbus, N. Y.

Gen. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., again entered upon duty as Acting Secretary of War, Sept. 11. Colonel William Cary Sanger having left again that date on a short visit to the Adirondack Mountains.

The engagement of Miss Ellen B. Gasaway, of Annapolis, Md., to Lieut. R. E. Fisher, 14th U. S. Cav. is announced. The wedding will take place on October 15, after which Lieutenant Fisher and his bride will go to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Mrs. Sampson has indignantly denied the story that has appeared in some sensational papers that in a conversation with Mrs. McCalla she had declared that Admiral Sampson was steadily growing worse and the end was near. She repudiates every word attributed to her.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Whiteside Rae, U. S. N., remain at their charming cottage "Content," Berkeley Springs, Va., and will probably not return to Washington until the latter part of the present month. Commander Rae has not had the best of health since the campaign off Santiago.

The following officers of the Navy were elected to membership in the New York Yacht Club on Sept. 13: Lieut. Jas. E. Walker, Paymr. Samuel McGowan, Lieut. Stuart F. Smith, Capt. J. B. Coghlan, Lieut. Francis Winslow, Ensign Herbert G. Sparrow, Assistant Paymaster T. W. Leutze, Lieut. J. M. Poyer, Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr., Lieut. R. De L. Hasbrouck.

Naval Cadet George A. Deering, U. S. N., is the guest of Mrs. Downingston at her summer home, Childwold Park, in the Adirondacks. Miss Deering is one of the recognized beauties of Washington, and will return to the capital in time for the social season of 1901-2 which promises to be of exceptional gaiety. Mrs. Deering is considered no less a beauty than her handsome daughter.

Capt. A. T. Marix, U. S. M. C., recently entertained at a dinner at Old Point Comfort, Miss Marie Mohler, Miss Ruth Mohler, Miss Grace Doran, Lieut. Col. Geo. F. Elliott, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Archibald H. Davis, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet Roger Williams and Cadet C. L. Bruff, U. S. N. The dinner was given in honor of Miss Doran of St. Paul, Minn., who is visiting Mrs. A. L. Mohler at Ocean View. After dinner the entire party were pleasantly entertained by Lieutenant Eldridge, U. S. N. (retired), at the Officers' Club at Fort Monroe.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, secretary and treasurer Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, informs us, and through us the many friends of the late General Lawton, that application has been made, in behalf of his son, Manley, for life membership in the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba in the organization of which his father was the prime mover, a member of the Council and a most active and earnest supporter. Since recent announcement through our columns that the Council had provided for life membership, a considerable number of applications have been filed in response to a circular letter sent out by the society.

It is understood that 1st Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, will shortly resign. He arrived from the Philippines some weeks since on leave, and is at present on duty in New York City on recruiting service. He was appointed to the Army from New York, April 10, 1899, and has rendered very efficient service. Though Mr. Waldo belongs among the millionaires of New York he has more serious views of life than those than can be satisfied by merely social diversions, and it is understood that it is his intention to make use of the military experience he has acquired for the improvement of the National Guard, to which he formerly belonged.

Mrs. Fannie E. Boniface, of 332 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of Lieut. J. J. Boniface, 14th U. S. Cavalry, was married on Sept. 16 to Alfred Spear, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hyde, in Christ Church. Martin Tonneresen was the best man, and Mrs. Martin Tonneresen was the bride's attendant. The marriage was a quiet one, and at the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Spear left for a two weeks' trip through Boston and the Adirondacks. Upon their return to Brooklyn, they will live at 332 Clinton Street. Mr. Spear, who is well known in the Eastern District, is the Past Regent of De Long Council, No. 725, and was also District Deputy.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th U. S. Cavalry, was a guest at the Grand Hotel, New York City, Sept. 19.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. George N. Bomford, 5th U. S. Infantry, on Sept. 11, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Assistant Paymaster George M. Stackhouse, U. S. N., was a guest at the Holland House, New York City, on Sept. 18.

The wife of Lieut. C. M. Fabs, U. S. N., gave birth to a daughter on Sept. 17, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. and the Misses Sheridan have returned to Washington D. C., and are at their home in Rhoda Island avenue.

A son was born to the wife of Post Commissary Sergeant Herman Coffman, U. S. A., at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Sept. 13.

General Rucker, U. S. A., Mrs. and the Misses Rucker have returned to their home in Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C.

Sir Thomas Lipton is suffering from injuries to his right knee received in a fall on Sept. 16 through a hatch while leaving his launch.

Major and Mrs. A. Kramer announce the engagement of their daughter Anna von Bergeu, to Nelson Steele Gotshall of Toledo, Ohio.

Medical Director J. G. Ayres, U. S. N., will retire for age on Nov. 3, 1901. He is at present on duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Pay Inspector J. R. Stanton, U. S. N., has reported at the training station, San Francisco, Cal., for duty, relieving Paymaster W. L. Wilson.

Miss Elizabeth Schenck left Fort McHenry on the 16th proximo for Fort Monroe, where she will visit Lieutenant and Mrs. F. W. Phisterer.

A despatch from Manila Sept. 17 reports that Brigadier General Funston is lying in the hospital suffering from appendicitis, and will probably be operated upon.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Wright, U. S. N., who has been on leave at Wayland, Mass., has reported for duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to which place he was recently ordered.

Colonel J. T. Kirkman, Mrs. Kirkman, and their son and daughter are in Washington, D. C., at the Colonial Hotel for the present, but are looking for a house for the coming winter.

Mrs. L. A. Guillemet is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Parsons, in Baltimore. She recently spent a few days at the magnificent country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Westley M. Oler in Catonsville, Md.

The next retirement for age among the Chief Boat-swains of the Navy, will be F. A. Dran, who retires Nov. 15, 1901. He was appointed from New Hampshire, and was born Nov. 15, 1839.

Lieut. Col. George D. Russell, of the 13th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was assaulted by a negro in Spring Lake, N. J., on the afternoon of Sept. 19, and is now lying in his Brooklyn home with a compound fracture of the skull.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, arrived at Victoria, B. C., Sept. 17, from Manila, on the steamship Empress of India. He was greatly affected on being told of the assassination of President McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder announce the marriage of their daughter Florence Eleanor to Lieut. Edward Kimmel, U. S. A., on Thursday, Aug. 8, 1901, at Johnson, Washington. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kimmel are now at home at Fort Monroe, Va.

Major Geo. Ruhlén, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Flagler, Washington, and proceeded to Fort Casey for the purpose of superintending the testing of the big guns there. The concussion was plainly felt at Port Townsend, which is about six miles from the fort.

While firing a salute at New Rochelle, N. Y., in honor of President McKinley Sept. 17 W. Lawrence, of the 81st Co., Coast Artillery, was seriously injured by a premature discharge of an old brass muzzle-loading cannon into which he was ramming home the charge that he was not expected to recover.

Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who left Tampa, Fla., Sept. 17, for the North on his way to the President's funeral, was delayed several hours in South Georgia by washouts. On Sept. 19 he managed to reach Savannah, and left that city at one o'clock for Washington, abandoning the Canton trip.

The marriage of Miss Constance Yznaga and Lieut. James Regan, U. S. A., will take place Nov. 14. It will be solemnized in St. Patrick's Church in Washington, D. C. There will be six bridesmaids, among them some of Miss Yznaga's old school friends of the alumnae of the Visitation Convent in Georgetown.

Col. E. S. Godfrey, 9th Cavalry, will sail from San Francisco, Oct. 1, to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Godfrey will go to her home, Cookstown, N. J., and probably sail on the transport from New York in November to join her husband at Nueva Caceres, Luzon. Miss Mary Godfrey will rejoin Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Ill., Sept. 27.

One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season at Coronado Beach, Cal., was given upon Sept. 12 by Mrs. Wm. L. Kneedler at her bungalow on Ocean Boulevard. "This Bungalow," says the San Diego "Union," "built upon a site commanding a magnificent marine and mountain view, is one of the most artistic in its construction and unique in its furnishings of any."

The transport Grant arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18 from Manila. Among her passengers were Capt. S. B. Bootes, Commissary, U. S. A., and Capt. William G. Haan, Artillery Corps. There were also 77 enlisted men of the 4th Cavalry, 143 men of the 12th Battery of Field Artillery, 113 men of the 20th Battery of Field Artillery, eight men travelling under orders, 211 sick men in hospital, nine insane in hospital, 19 general prisoners, four Army nurses and one stowaway. There were two deaths on the voyage—Charles B. Ward, private of Co. E, 22nd Infantry, and Charles J. Rieufenstahl, private of Co. L, 46th Volunteer Infantry.

The special guard of honor from the commandery of the District of Columbia, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, on duty at the Executive Mansion, Washington, the night of Sept. 16, was composed of Brevet Brig. Gen. Ellis Spear, U. S. V., Commander; Brevet Major William P. Huxford, U. S. A.; Recorder; Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Ex-Commander; Col. George A. Woodward, U. S. A.; Ex-Commander; Brevet Brig. Gen. Cecil Clay, U. S. V.; Ex-Junior Vice-Commander; Brevet Col. Archibald Hopkins, U. S. V.; Brevet Major Charles F. Larrabee, U. S. V.; Capt. Richard W. Tyler, U. S. A.; Capt. Charles C. Cole, U. S. V., and Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U. S. V.



Capt. F. K. Ferguson, Art. Corps, has joined at Fort Dade, Fla.

Capt. J. V. White, U. S. A., is en route to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. G. W. Cole, retired, and Mrs. Cole are now residing in Los Angeles, California.

Col. Evan Miles, U. S. A., should be addressed at 2156 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. J. F. Head, U. S. A., has returned to New Haven, Conn., from Williamstown, Mass.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, U. S. N., is in Washington and has been at the Shoreham for a short time past.

Capt. H. M. Andrews, U. S. A., should be addressed at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., for the present.

Col. J. C. Clark, U. S. A., has changed his address from Pasadena, Cal., to 916 South 48th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Edward M. Eberle and her son Edward are the guests of Admiral and Mrs. Barker at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. John Symington, 11th U. S. Cav., recently on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

Major W. F. Tucker, Pay Department, U. S. A., who has been on duty at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, has left there for duty at Portland, Ore.

Rear Admiral John Schouler, U. S. N., who has been traveling abroad, should now be addressed at Catskill, N. Y., where he was due about this time.

Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, U. S. N., who has been on duty on the Oregon, has been ordered to command the Nipsic at the Puget Sound Naval Station.

A library consisting of about 500 volumes was opened early in July for the use of the enlisted men in Appari, Luzon, the headquarters of the 16th Inf., by Chaplain Hillman.

It is rumored that Lord Roberts, who has his 69th birthday this month, will not remain much longer at the War Office, as he finds a good deal of the work connected with the reorganization of the army extremely irksome.

The public festivities in connection with the reception to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A., by the citizens of Wisconsin at Milwaukee have been postponed on account of the President's death.

Miss Amelia Craig, who has passed the summer with Gen. and Mrs. Hawkins in Indianapolis, Ind., has returned to her home in Washington, D. C. General and Mrs. Hawkins will pass the coming winter in California.

In view of the assembling of the Schley court of inquiry Rear Admiral Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation, has returned to Washington for the remainder of the year. The Admiral enjoyed a very pleasant outing in New England.

The Misses Hunt, sisters of the late Secretary of the Navy Wm. H. Hunt, are passing the fall months in Winchester, Va., where they have been joined by their nephew and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melhorn of New Orleans, La.

Major Frank Taylor, 15th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10, on the Japanese liner Tosa Maru, direct from Yokohama to Seattle. He left Manila Aug. 5, on the Hancock as far as Nagasaki, on two months' leave to take effect upon arrival in the United States. He is now with Mrs. Taylor visiting his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Strout, at 1314 Marion street, Seattle.

The San Francisco Society of American Wars intends, with the financial assistance of patriotic people of that city, to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of John Paul Jones, of Revolutionary War fame. It is intended that a flagstaff and memorial shall be placed at the intersection of Market, California and Drum streets, and that from the top of the pole, 100 feet above the ground, the American flag shall float permanently. The removal of Jones's remains from France, if they can be found, is involved in this movement.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Gertrude Pullman, second daughter of Major and Mrs. J. W. Pullman, of Old Point, to Lieut. Franck Taylor Evans, U. S. N. The wedding took place at the post chapel on Friday, Sept. 20. Lieutenant Evans is the youngest son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., and has but recently achieved his present rank. Miss Pullman is the daughter of Major John W. Pullman, Q. M., U. S. A., and has resided at Old Point Comfort for several years during her father's tour of duty at Fort Monroe. The wedding will be followed by an extended northern tour, following which Lieutenant Evans will resume his station.

A society wedding was that which united Miss Helen Bancroft, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene A. Bancroft, to Daniel Ed. Griswold of Old Lyme at the Pequot chapel, New London, Conn., Sept. 10, Rev. Alfred Poole Grunt, Ph. D., officiating. Miss Edna Leighton Tyler was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Leamed Tyler and Miss Rose Elizabeth Griswold. George Griswold, brother of the groom, was the best man. The ushers were Harry and Woodworth Griswold, Joseph Huntington, Austin Seckett and Thomas E. and George C. Bancroft. The interior of the chapel was superbly decorated with golden rods and lilies, the work of the girl friends of the bride. George T. Brown presided at the organ. Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the home of the bride's parents, on Montauk avenue, to a select party of guests. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Griswold departed for a wedding trip to the Berkshires.

Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married on Aug. 28, at Downers Grove, Ill., to Miss Ina D. Condit, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Condit. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. S. F. Millikan of the Congregational society officiating. The parlors of the Condit home were tastefully decorated with house plants, the contracting parties taking position beneath an arbor profuse in its floral display, the effect being heightened with a most appropriate background of the national colors. The groom was arrayed in uniform. The bride was attired in a filmy gown on husie cloth. In her hand she bore carnations. The couple formed a pleasing and handsome picture, as to the strain of Mendelssohn's wedding march they wended their way to the position beneath the arch where they were made man and wife. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present. Many beautiful and useful presents were received, among them gifts from each of the ladies' societies of the Congregational Church in which denomination in Anamosa the bride had been a constant and successful worker. The marriage is the culmination of a friendship, ripening into affection, that had its inception in childhood. The newly married couple, after a honeymoon will repair to Fort Totten, N. Y., where Lieutenant Stickle is stationed.

Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A., is reported in hospital at Manila, suffering from appendicitis.

Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, U. S. Engineers, has left Deer Island, Maine, for Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Lieut. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., son of the late General Henry, is on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Mrs. George E. Glenn and Miss Foote should now be addressed at No. 122 Madison avenue, New York, N. Y.

Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, U. S. N., and Miss Catherine T. Linne were married on Sept. 6 at Trinity church, San Jose, Cal.

The U. S. battleship Illinois was formally placed in commission at Newport News, Va., with Capt. G. A. Converse in command on Sept. 16.

Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, U. S. N., who has been on a visit to Pennsylvania, has returned to Washington, D. C., his address being 1923 N street, N. W.

Paymaster W. L. Wilson, U. S. N., will sail from San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, for the Asiatic station where he has been ordered for duty on the New Orleans.

Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. N., Mrs. and the Misses Hoy will return to their home in Washington, D. C., on the 25th September, from Bar Harbor, Me., where they passed the summer.

Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d U. S. Inf., and Miss Anne L. Mapp were married at Millidgeville, Ga., Sept. 19. The marriage took place in St. Stephen's church, the Rev. J. J. Lanier officiating.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, after a pleasant tour of duty as Inspector General, with station at Governors Island, now goes to San Juan to command the Artillery battalion stationed in Porto Rico.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Julia Scott of Washington, D. C., and Ensign William Carleton Watts, U. S. N. Miss Scott is a daughter of Maj. D. M. Scott, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. D. Pratt Mannix, widow of the late Captain Mannix, U. S. M. C., and her daughter, Mrs. Ernest C. Walker, have returned to Washington from Cape May where they have been rusticated during the hot weather. They occupied rooms at the Stockton Hotel.

Capt. T. N. Horn, Art. Corps, U. S. A., on duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., was surprised on Sunday evening, Sept. 15, by the visit of a pigeon which came to his quarters. It had an aluminum bracelet on its left leg, marked "M. G., 1879," and a small brass circlet on the right leg, not marked.

Medical Director Adolph A. Hoehling, U. S. N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Hoehling and their daughter Elizabeth, who have been at Cape May nearly the whole season with a brief stay at Shelter Island, has Atlantic City to remain until the beginning of October, gone to Atlantic City to remain until the beginning of October.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. P. White, U. S. N., has been assigned to duty at Elizabeth, N. J., as additional inspector of equipment and ordnance. Lieutenant Commander White was on board the U. S. flagship Trenton on the occasion of the total wreck of that vessel, March 15-16, 1889, and has served at sea a large portion of the time since that event.

Among the passengers sailing from San Francisco on August 31 by the U. S. Army transport Sheridan, was Mrs. Field, wife of Lieut. H. A. Field, U. S. N., who, together with her infant daughter will join her husband at Manila. Lieutenant Field is in command of the U. S. S. Piscataqua, at last accounts on patrol duty around the island of Samar.

John W. Stoll, a sailor in the U. S. Navy, is in confinement at the New York Navy Yard for defaming President McKinley, and will be tried by court martial. Stoll is said to be a Russian, who formerly served as a marine under the name of John Smith and deserted from Norfolk. He was also in the Army before he became a marine and deserted there.

Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt, U. S. A., in charge of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., in his 22d annual report gives the total population of the school as 1,007, representing seventy-seven tribes, the Senecas numbering the highest. During the year the students earned \$28,714.69, and had a balance of \$19,594.83. There were four deaths, 163 discharges, 232 admissions and 852 outings.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte, who attended the G. A. R. National Encampment last week, have extended their visit in Cleveland and are at 30 South Genesee street. They were the recipients of a charming tea given them and Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Rawson, and Major Ritzius, U. S. A., retired, by Captain and Mrs. F. A. Kendall, who is an artist of rare merit, and Mrs. Kelly, at their palatial home last Tuesday.

Lieut. Col. Owen J. Sweet, 21st U. S. Infantry, Military Governor of the Sulu Archipelago, arrived in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 28, from Manila, en route to visit his family at 1433 Logan, avenue, Denver, Col. The Denver "News," referring to the visit of the Colonel, says: "Colonel Sweet has been highly commended for his work in the Philippines. His wise and skillful diplomatic and military administration of affairs among the Moro people has been commented upon by the administration. He has sent Mrs. Sweet many valuable works of art and rich silks and native cloths from the Philippines. Miss Marie Sweet, known as the 'pearl girl' because she was the heroine of the pretty romance in which the Sultan of Sulu was said to have fallen in love with her picture, is a popular society girl. Colonel Sweet is one of the most prominent figures in the Army-to-day. He has had an immense experience, and has often been referred to recently as the 'Funston of Civil War times.'"

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1901.

Major O'Connor left Sept. 14 for Fort Riley.

Capt. L. C. Scherer left Sept. 13 for Fort Sheridan, Ill., to join his family. When he returns he will bring his family with him.

Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cavalry, has been detailed post mess officer, relieving Lieut. J. H. Read of the 14th Cavalry.

Major D. E. McCarthy, constructing quartermaster, returned Sept. 16 from Galveston, where he was a member of a board of officers to inquire into the condition of the fortifications along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, destroyed by the Galveston flood a year ago.

On the written request of Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, he has been relieved as commandant here, and Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, of the 4th Cavalry, has assumed command.

Colonel and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee will leave here this week to spend a two month's leave in the east.

#### CHINESE TROOPS IN PEKIN.

The Chinese troops re-entered Peking on Sept. 17. The Americans and Japanese simultaneously hauded over the Forbidden City to the Chinese authorities. The evacuation was a picturesque ceremony. The Japanese and American troops were drawn up at the inner gate. Prince Ching and General Chiang, the Governor of Peking, met the Japanese and Americans and thanked them for the protection they had afforded to the palace. General Yamani and Major Robertson replied, the Japanese and Chinese bands played, and the foreigners marched out through the gates they had battered in last summer. Then the Chinese unfurled their flags and distributed their forces at the various gates. The Chinese officials gave a banquet to the Japanese in the evening. The Americans were invited, but declined the invitation, owing to the death of President McKinley.

#### THE ARMY.

Col. James M. Bell, 8th Cav., to be brigadier general, Sept. 17, 1901, vice Ludlow, deceased. Colonel Bell gets the first commission signed by President Roosevelt.

G. O. 122, W. D., A. G. O. SEPT. 12.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War the following detail for the recruiting service from the period from Dec. 1, 1901, to Dec. 1, 1903, is announced: One officer from each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry to be selected by their respective regimental commanders. Their names will be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army with a view to their assignment to stations.

The War Department has prepared a most important general order which is to be issued next week. It is as follows:

The Secretary of War directs that the following distribution of the 126 companies of Coast Artillery, authorized by act of Feb. 2, 1901, be announced in order that the various staff departments may make necessary provision at the posts named for their permanent occupancy by the garrisons named. The number of companies at each station is as follows: Fort Williams, Me., 2; Fort Levee and Scammel, Me., 1; Fort Preble, 2; Fort Diamond Island, 4; Fort Foster, N. H., 2; Fort Revere, Mass., 1; Fort Warren, 2; Fort Standish, Mass., 1; Fort Strong, 1; Fort Banks, 2; Fort Heath, 1; Fort Andrews, Mass., 1; Fort Rodman, 1; Fort Adams, 2; Fort Greble, R. I., 2; Fort Wetherill, R. I., 2; Fort H. C. Wright, N. Y., 2; Fort Terry, 2; Fort Michie, N. Y., 1; Fort Schuyler, 2; Fort Totten, 4; Fort Slocum, 1; Fort Wadsworth, 4; Fort Hamilton, 3; Fort Hancock, N. J., 4; Fort Mott, 2; Fort Dupont, Del., 2; Fort Armistead, Md., 1; Fort Carroll, Md., 1; Fort Howard, 2; Fort Washington, 3; Fort Hunt, 1; Fort Monroe, 8; Fort Caswell, N. C., 2; Sullivan Island, S. C., 3; Fort Fremont, 1; Fort Screven, Ga., 3; Fort Taylor, Fla., 3.

Fort Dade, 1; Fort De Soto, 1; Fort Pickens, 3; Fort McRee, 1; Fort Morgan, Ala., 2; Jackson Barracks, La., 2; Galveston, Texas, 2; Fort Rosecrans, Cal., 2; Fort Miles, 2; Presidio of San Francisco, 6; Fort Baker, 3; Fort Columbus, Wash., 1; Fort Stevens, Ore., 2; Fort Casey, Wash., 3; Fort Flagler, 3; Fort Worden, 2; San Juan, Porto Rico, 2; Honolulu, H. I., 2; Philippine Islands, 4.

Until such time as accommodations can be provided at the stations named the following distributions of Coast Artillery will prevail: Fort Williams, 2; Fort Preble, 2; Forts Revere, Standish and Andrews, 1; Fort Warren, 2; Forts Strong and Banks, 2 each; Fort Adams, 4; Forts Greble, Wetherill and Rodman, 2; Forts Trumbull, H. G. Wright and Mansfield, 2; Forts Terry and Michie, 2; Fort Schuyler, 1; Fort Totten, 5; Fort Slocum, 3; Fort Columbus, 3; Fort Wadsworth, 5; Fort Hamilton, 4; Fort Hancock, 3; Forts Mott and Delaware, 2; Fort Dupont, 2; Fort Howard, 2.

Fort McHenry, 3; Fort Washington, 3; Fort Hunt, 1; Fort Monroe, 3; Fort Caswell, 2; Sullivan Island, 3; Fort Screven, 3; Key West Barracks, 3; Fort Fremont, 1; Forts De Soto and Dade, 2; Forts Pickens, Barrancas and McRee, 3.

Fort Morgan, 2; Jackson Barracks, Forts St. Philip and Jackson, 2; Fort Rosecrans, 2; the Presidio and Fort Winfield Scott, 5; Fort Canby, 1; Fort Stevens, 2; Fort Flagler, 2; Fort Lawton, 2; San Juan, 2; Honolulu, 2; Philippine Islands, 13; Cuba, 8.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, SEPT. 16, H. Q. A.

Contract Surg. Herbert I. Harris is relieved at Fort Snelling and via New York to Havana.

Capt. Irving W. Rand, Asst. Surg., to Fort Trumbull. Extension leave granted Capt. James L. Wilson, Art. Corps, further extended three months.

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, Art. Corps, transferred from 9th Co. to 13th Batt., and join upon arrival at San Francisco.

First Lieut. James M. Kimborough, Jr., 26th Inf., transferred to 27th Inf.

Second Lieut. Shelby C. Leasure, 14th Inf., relieved at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and join company.

First Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Art. Corps, assigned to 71st Co.

Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., detailed at Military Academy.

Leave for twenty days granted Capt. James F. Brady, Art. Corps.

Capt. Carroll A. Devol, Q. M., to Naval War College, Newport, to deliver lecture at college on Sept. 17.

First Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, Asst. Surg., to Fort Snelling.

Contract Surg. Harry D. Belt, to Havana.

Par. 27, Orders, Sept. 12, is amended to read as follows: Following transfers made in 4th Cav.: Capt. Floyd W. Harris, from Troop B to D; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Moses, from Troop C to A.

First Lieut. Geo. T. Summerlin, from Troop A to C.

First Lieut. Lanning Parsons, from Troop I to H.

Following assignments officers Art. Corps made:

First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, to 12th Co., C. A.

Second Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, to the 59th Co., C. A.

San Francisco, Sept. 18, 1901.

Transport Grant has just arrived with following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonels Mills, Art. Corps, and Leefe, 30th Inf.; Majors Gray, Surgeon, and Foster, 12th Inf.; Captains Shillock and Lyon, Asst. Surgeons; Bootes, Commissary; Berkeley, 12th, and Adams, 14th Cav.; Haan, Hollahan and Stevens, Art. Corps; Goe, 13th and Moore and Nuttman, 27th Inf.; First Lieuts. Calvert, Asst. Surgeon; Riddle, 6th Cav.; Foss, Smith and Starbird, Art. Corps; Robinson, 27th Inf.; Second Lieuts. Bettison, Bowen, Allen, Perkins, —, Page, Battle, Wheeler, Bevan, Ross, Parker, Burt, Michel, Sileas, Miller, Menges, Behr, Hamilton, Jones, Lowenburg and Sherburne, Art. Corps; Troop D, 4th Cav., 77 enlisted men and Captain Rutherford, Lieutenant Moses and Veterinary McDonald; 12th Battery Field Artillery, 116 enlisted men and Captain Foster and Lieutenant Bishop; 12th Battery Field Artillery, 143 enlisted men and Lieutenants Newbill and Howell, four contract surgeons, 16 Hospital Corps men, four nurses and five civilian clerks, 127 discharged soldiers nineteen general prisoners, 21 sick soldiers, nine insane soldiers, five enlisted men for retirement, ten remains deceased soldiers.

Following deaths during voyage: Charles J. Riefenstahl, late private, 14th Inf., Vols., chronic dysentery; 31st ultimo; Charles H. Ward, general prisoner, late private, E, 22d Inf., chronic dysentery, 8th instant.

YOUNG.



# RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Surgeons with rank from Sept. 5, 1901—  
Wilson T. Davidson, of New York, (late 1st Lieut. Asst. Surg. Texas Vols.), to fill an original vacancy.  
Geo. H. Crabtree, of Illinois, to fill original vacancy.  
To be assistant surgeon with rank of 1st Lieut. from Sept. 9, 1901.  
Geo. H. Richardson of Pennsylvania, (late Capt. and Asst. Surg. 1st Calif. Inf.). Address Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

## CAVALRY ARM.

To be 1st Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—  
Joseph R. McAndrews, of Illinois, late 1st Lieut. 42d Vols. to 1st Cav., 858 Washington Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Frederick B. Neilson, of Pennsylvania (late 1st Lieut. 28th Vols.) to 12th Cav., Florence, N. J.  
Geo. B. Rodney, of Delaware, late 1st Lieut. 27th Vols., to 5th Cav., New Castle, Del.  
Geo. O. Duncan, at large, late Capt. 43d Vols., to 15th Cav., Fresno, Cal.  
Beverly A. Read, of Texas, late Capt. 25th Vols., to 6th Cav., care Hon. H. D. Money, Carrollton, Miss.  
John H. Lewis, of Wisconsin, late 1st Lieut. 35th Vols., to 5th Cav., No. 223 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Albert S. Odell, at large, late 2d Lieut. 45th Vols., to 11th Cav., No. 1321 Sixth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
John S. Fair, at large, late Capt. 43d Vols., to 9th Cav., Altoona, Pa.  
John W. Moore, of Texas, late Capt. 38th Vols., to 2d Cav., La Grange, Tex.

To be Second Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—  
Mass Lee Lare, at large, civilian appointment, to 2d Cav., Fairfax, Va.  
Frank W. Glaner, of Alabama, late 1st Lieut. 41st Vols., to 1st Cav., Talladega, Ala.  
Joseph V. Kiznik, at large, late Q. M. Sergt., 11th Cav. Vols., to 9th Cav., 429 Oak street, Chicago.  
Henry Gibbins, at large, late 1st Lieut. 31st Vols., to 10th Cav., 628 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Wilford Tormann, of Kentucky, late 1st Lieut. 31st Vols., to 10th Cav., 317 High avenue, Louisville, Ky.  
William S. Wells, Jr., of Alabama, late 1st Lieut., 29th Vols., to 10th Cav., care Farmers and Merchants' Nat'l Bank, Huntsville, Ala.  
John T. Sales, at large, late 2d Lieut. Sig. Off. Vols., to 2d Cav., 737 13th street, Washington, D. C.  
Edward A. Keyes, at large, civilian appointment, to 6th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
Walter H. Rodney, at large, civilian appointment, to 1st Cav., Fort Riley, Kan.

Taylor M. Reagan, at large late 1st Lieut. 1st Vol. Inf., to 12th Cav., Palestine, Tex.  
Geo. A. F. Trumbo, of Illinois, late 2d Lieut. 45th Vols., to 13th Cav., Tyndall, S. Dakota.  
Geo. A. Pennington, at large, late 2d Lieut. 47th Vols., to 2d Cav., Manila, P. I.  
Beauford R. Camp, late Batt. Sergt. Major 38th Vols., to 9th Cav., Manila, P. I.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be First Lieutenants with rank from Aug. 1, 1901—  
Stephen H. Mould, of New York, late 1st Lieut. 44th Vols. Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.  
Charles C. Pulls, of Nebraska, late Capt. 40th Vols. Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.  
James R. Powrie, of Missouri, late 1st Lieut. 40th Vols. St. Charles, Mo.  
James M. Wheeler, at large, late 1st Lieut. 40th Vols., 414 Noble avenue, Guthrie, Oklahoma.  
Arthur T. Valentine, of Ohio, late 1st Lieut. 31st Vols., vice Fauntleroy, declined, 322 15th street, Washington, D. C.  
Edward T. Donnelly, of New York, late 1st Lieut. 43d Vols. New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.  
Leo F. Foster, at large, late Capt. 37th Vols., Manila, P. I.

Alexander Greig, Jr., of Massachusetts, late Capt. 26th Vols., 52 Cambridge street, Lowell, Mass.  
John W. Gulick, of North Carolina, late Capt. 47th Vols., Goldsboro, N. C.  
John P. Spurr, at large, late 2d Lieut. 31st Vols., Station 1, Nashville, Tenn.  
Robert F. Woods, of Wisconsin, late 1st Lieut. 38th Vols., Darlington, South Carolina.  
Edward A. Stuart, of Texas, late Capt. 44th Vols., Dallas, Tex.

To be First Lieutenant with rank from Aug. 22, 1901—  
Louis T. Bolesan, at large, late 1st Lieut. 41st Vols., 17 L street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

To be Second Lieutenants of Artillery to rank as stated—  
Richard H. Jordan, at large, from July 16, 1901. Haymarket, Va.  
Frank T. Hines, at large, late 2d Lieut. Utah Light Battery, from July 1, 1901. 486 Sixth street, Salt Lake City.

Victor C. Lewis, at large, late Sergt. Maj. 31st Vols., Manila, P. I., July 1, 1901.  
Talbot Smith, at large, late Sergt. 2d Ga. Vols., Carrollton, Ga., July 1, 1901.  
William J. Whitthorne, Jr., at large, late 2d Lieut. 40th Vols., from July 1, 1901. Columbia, Tenn.  
Hugh S. Brown, at large, late 2d Lieut. 29th Vols., July 1, 1901. 325 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.  
Charles M. Bunker, at large, late 1st Sergt. 15th Minn. Vols., July 1, 1901. 579 Summit avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Gordon Johnston, of New York, late 2d Lieut. 43d Vols., July 1, 1901. Birmingham, Ala.  
Edward D. Powers, of Massachusetts, late 2d Lieut. 46th Vols., July 1, 1901. 18 Green street, Brockton, Mass.  
Curtis G. Rorebeck, at large, late 2d Lieut. 31st Vols., July 1, 1901. Falls Church, Va.  
James Totten, of Connecticut, late 2d Lieut. 21st Vols., July 1, 1901. Millford, Conn.

Frank R. Weeks, at large, late 2d Lieut. 40th Vols., July 1, 1901. Allegan, Michigan.  
Francis W. Griffin, of Virginia, late 1st Lieut. 27th Vols., July 1, 1901. 1623 H street, Washington, D. C.  
Francis H. Lincoln, of Iowa, late 1st Lieut. 11th Cav. Vols., July 1, 1901. Ames, Iowa.  
Robert B. Mitchell, at large, late 2d Lieut. 40th Vols., July 1, 1901. Florence, Kan.

William K. Moore, at large, late Capt. 1st Neb. Vols., July 1, 1901. Nelson, Neb.  
Lewis S. Ryan, at large, late 1st Lieut. 45th Vols., July 1, 1901. 812 E street, Lincoln, Neb.  
Claudius M. Seaman, of Pennsylvania, late 1st Lieut. 43d Vols., July 1, 1901. Hamburg, Pa.  
Private John S. Davis, 6th Co. Art., from May 8, 1901. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Marlborough Churchill, at large, civilian appointment, July 16, 1901. Andover, Mass.  
By transfer—2d Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, 2d Inf., with rank from Dec. 1, 1899.  
Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, 11th Inf., with rank from June 13, 1900.

## INFANTRY ARM.

To be First Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—  
Linwood E. Hanson, at large, late Capt. 43d Vols., to 26th Inf. 409 Main street, Woburn, Mass.  
William A. Carleton, at large, late Capt. 13th Minn. Vols., to 30th Inf. 605 S. Ninth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Paul C. Galleher, of Kentucky, late Capt. 31st Vols., to 29th Inf. Care Barber & Castleman, Louisville, Ky.  
Miloast R. Higard, of Illinois, late 1st Lieut. 45th Vols., to 16th Inf. Belleville, Ill.  
Philip Powers, at large, late 1st Lieut. 42d Vols., to 21st Inf. Port Niagara, N. Y.  
Marion C. Raysar, of Texas, late Capt. 44th Vols., late transferred to be a 1st Lieut. of Cav., and assigned to 5th Cav., Orangeburg, S. C.  
Alfred W. Bjornstad, of Minnesota, late Capt. 42d Vols., to 29th Inf. 35 Aurora avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Lochlin W. Caffey, of Georgia, late 2d Lieut. 40th Vols., to 26th Inf. Castle Gate, Utah.  
William G. Fleischhauer, of Michigan, late Capt. 38th Vols., to 26th Inf. Reed City, Mich.  
John E. Morris, of Louisiana, late Capt. 38th Vols., to 10th Inf. West Monroe, La.  
William Taylor, at large, late Capt. 4th Tenn. Vols., to 23rd Inf. Clinton, Tenn.  
George H. White, of Michigan, late 1st Lieut. 42d Vols., to 16th Inf. 325 W. avenue, S. Jackson, Mich.  
Henry F. McFeely, at large, late Capt. 42d Vols., to 10th Inf. 114 W. Seventh street, Marion, Ind.

To be Second Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901—  
Fred W. Bugbee, at large, late 2d Lieut. 40th Vols., to 1st Inf. Bonner Springs, Kan.  
Richard W. Buchanan, at large, late 1st Lieut. 44th Vols., to 9th Inf. Care John W. Link, Tacoma, Wash.  
Fred Berry, of Michigan, late 2d Lieut. 38th Vols., to 1st Inf. Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
William A. Castle, of Ohio, late 1st Lieut. 31st Vols., to 16th Inf. Glennon, Ohio.  
George M. Holley, at large, late 1st Lieut. 29th Vols., to 4th Inf. 1341 L street, N. W., Washington, D. C.  
Oliver F. Robinson, at large, late 2d Lieut. 40th Vols., to 6th Inf. Carbondale, Ill.

Charles F. Andrews, of New York, late 1st Lieut. 43d Vols., to 7th Inf. Care Capt. H. F. Andrews, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
A La Rue Christie, of New Jersey, late 1st Lieut. 47th Vols., to 8th Inf. 134 Maine avenue, Jersey City, N. J.  
Charles G. Lawrence, at large, late 1st Lieut. 45th Vols., to 15th Inf. 999 Nassau street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
William E. Persons, at large, late 2d Lieut. 29th Vols., to 23d Inf. Box 368, Atlanta, Ga.  
Kirkman T. Smith, at large, late Capt. 44th Vols., to 6th Inf. 411 Gilbert street, Danville, Ill.  
Albin L. Clark, at large, civilian appointment, to 30th Inf. 3757 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.  
Charles Keller, at large, civilian appointment, to 3d Inf. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Frank C. Burnett, at large, late 2d Lieut. 39th Vols., to 10th Inf. Knoxville, Tenn.  
Geo. R. Crawford, at large, late 2d Lieut. 32d Vols., to 11th Inf. Manhattan, Kan.  
John M. Craig, at large, late 2d Lieut. 36th Vols., to 12th Inf. Garnett, Kan.

Ralph A. Lynch, Sergt. Major 19th Inf., to 16th Inf. Manila, P. I.  
Goodwin Compton, late Sergt. Major 38th Vols., to 26th Inf. Manila, P. I.  
James E. McDonald, Sergt. 6th Inf., to 24th Inf.  
Carl F. Bussache, private 6th Inf., to 25th Inf., Manila, P. I.

Orders relating to the funeral of the late President McKinley will be found in our account of the same given elsewhere in this issue.  
G. O. 120, SEPT. 10, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following movements of troops are ordered:  
Company C, and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, from the Division of the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., thence to the Department of the Missouri for station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

G. O. 121, SEPT. 12, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 1242 of the Regulations of 1901 is amended to read as follows:  
1242. The baggage to be transported at public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage, upon change of station, will not exceed the following weights:  
Major general, in the field, 1,000 pounds, changing station, 3,500 pounds; brigadier general, in the field, 700 pounds, changing station, 2,800 pounds; field officer, in the field, 500 pounds, changing station, 2,400 pounds; captain, in the field, 200 pounds, changing station, 2,000 pounds; first lieutenant, in the field, 150 pounds, changing station, 1,700 pounds; contract surgeon and contract dental surgeon, in the field, 150 pounds, changing station, 1,700 pounds; second lieutenant and veterinarian, in the field, 150 pounds, changing station, 1,500 pounds; post and regimental commissary, sergeant of the Signal Corps, squadron and battalion sergeant majors, each, changing station, 1,500 pounds.

For officers and others in the above list when embarking under orders for extended service over the sea and for duty in Alaska and upon change of station in Alaska and in places beyond the limits of the States composing the Union, as well as upon return to the said States, the allowance of baggage to be transported by the Quartermaster's Department from initial point to port of embarkation and from port of embarkation to garrison station will be three times the allowance prescribed above for change of station.

The provisions of this paragraph will also extend to officers who are ordered to duty in Alaska or the island of Guam, and the same transportation allowance will be granted to officers on change of station in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, and Guam, and on return to the United States.

These allowances are in excess of the weights transported free of charge under the regular fares by public carriers. They may be reduced pro rata by the commanding officer, if necessary, and may in special cases be increased by the War Department on transports by water. Shipments of officers' allowance of baggage will in all cases be made at carrier's risk, including those over roads where tariffs provide for extra charge therefor. An official attache for duty in a foreign country as a military attache is entitled to transportation of professional books and papers and the number of pounds of personal baggage specified in the above table only.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 32, SEPT. 10, H. Q. A. A. G. O.  
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

It having been found impracticable to re-establish the military postal service in China, all mail matter to and from persons in the United States military and naval service in China will on and after Sept. 1, 1901, be subject to the rates, classification and conditions existing prior to the establishment of the exceptional service in that country.

II. The following decision of the Acting Secretary of War is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:  
Reduction of non-commissioned officers of the Artillery Corps.—In the case of the reduction to the ranks by sentence of court-martial or by the order of the proper commanding officer of non-commissioned officers of the Artillery Corps, a transcript of the sentence of the court or a copy of the order will be forwarded to the artillery district commander.—(Decision Act, Sec. War, Aug. 31, 1901—380860 A. G. O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 16, SEPT. 13, DEPT. LAKES.  
Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, having reported, is announced as Inspector General of the Department of the Lakes.

G. O. 23, SEPT. 13, DEPT. CUBA.  
So much of G. O. 25, series of 1899, H. D. of Havana, as designates Santa Clara Battery, the Pirotecnia Militar and the Posts in Vedado as separate subposts in the artillery defenses of Havana, is revoked, and the batteries of Santa Clara, the Pirotecnia Militar and those in Vedado are consolidated and made one subpost of the artillery defenses of Havana.

By Command of Brigadier General Wood:  
H. L. Scott, Captain 7th Cavalry, A. G.

G. O. 11, SEPT. 14, DEPT. OF EAST.  
Capt. Edwin Landon, Artillery Corps, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the Major General commanding.  
By command of Major General Brooke:  
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

G. O. 29, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.  
Publishes instructions pertaining to duties in the subsistence department in conjunction with G. O. No. 75, Division of the Philippines, Aug. 22, 1900.

G. O. 99, JULY 31, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.  
Major Louis M. Maus, surgeon, is relieved from duty as chief surgeon of this department, vice Major Wm. Stephenson, surgeon, who is detailed on temporary duty with station at Manila.

G. O. 19, SEPT. 2, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.  
The months of September, October, November and December, 1901, are designated as the period for theoretical instruction in this district.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

The Department Commander, accompanied by Capt. J. T. Dean, 10th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., upon official business in connection with the death of the President. (Sept. 14, D. E.)

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, accompanied by Col. M. V. Sheridan, A. A. G., and Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Washington, D. C., and thence to Canton, Ohio, in connection with the funeral of the late president of the United States. (Sept. 15, D. E.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. M. V. Sheridan, A. A. G., will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., upon official business. (Sept. 14, D. E.)

Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., to Calamba, Santo Tomas, Tanauan, Lipa, Batangas, Taal, and such other points in the provinces of Laguna and Batangas as it may be necessary in order to comply with confidential instructions. (July 15, D. S. L.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.  
Brig. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, will proceed to Fort Monroe and Elizabeth City Court House, Va., for the purpose of obtaining data to enable a report to be completed on the application of section 23 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, to the hotels and other nonmilitary establishments situated upon the military reservation at Fort Monroe. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. S. Scott, Q. M., is in addition to his other duties detailed as disbursing officer at Neuvitas and Puerto Principe, with station in the latter city, relieving Capt. William F. Flynn, Q. M., 8th Cav. (Sept. 9, D. Cuba.)

Capt. David S. Stanley, Q. M., is temporarily relieved from duty on the transport Warren and assigned to duty temporarily as Q. M. and acting commissary on the transport Sherman. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William C. Cannon, Q. M., is temporarily relieved from duty on the transport Sherman and is assigned to duty temporarily as Q. M. and acting commissary on the transport Warren. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergeant Henry A. Hoskins, Army transport McClellan, Manila, is relieved from further duty aboard that transport, and will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty in that division. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, will relieve Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general, from duty as purchasing commissary, at Chicago, Ill., and Lieut. Col. Smith will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and temporarily relieve Capt. William H. Bean. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Commissary Sergeant Reginald F. Halmes will proceed to Santiago, by Ward Line steamer leaving Pier 17, East River, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1901, thence to Guantano, Cuba. (Sept. 14, D. E.)

Post Com. Sergeant Peter Peterson, Fort Grant, Ariz., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty on an Army transport. (Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surgeon William Donovan, to Madison Barracks, New York, for duty. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Luther S. Harvey, Asst. surgeon, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. William J. L. Lyster, Asst. Surg., Contract Surgeon William B. Orear, and Capt. Frank A. E. Disney, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O. 20th Inf., at Camp Wallace, Manila, and accompany that regiment to its stations. (July 16, D. S. L.)

The following changes of medical officers are ordered in Department of Southern Luzon: Contract Surg. Edwin T. Trock to Lipa; Contract Surg. Robert E. Stevens to Lobos, upon the arrival of the 20th Inf. (July 15, D. S. L.)

The following named medical officers will proceed from Manila to the stations designated: First Lieut. William J. L. H. Lyster, Asst. Surg., Tanauan; Contract Surg. William B. Orear, Tanauan; Capt. Frank A. E. Disney, Asst. Surg., Ibaan. (July 15, D. S. L.)

Major R. H. Zaner, Surg., Capt. F. M. McCallum, Asst. Surg., report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon. (July 15, D. S. L.)

Capt. Robert Boyd, Asst. Surg., to San Francisco de Malabon, for duty. (July 15, D. S. L.)

Hospital Steward Robert F. Gerahy will be sent to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, 1901, is granted Capt. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Surg. (Sept. 11, D. E.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surg. Geo. H. Richardson, with permission to go to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 14, D. E.)

Contract Surg. Robert C. Eve will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Fremont, S. C., and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty. (Sept. 14, D. E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Sept. 16, 1901, is granted First Lieut. M. A. DeLaney, Asst. Surg. (Sept. 14, D. E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Sept. 19, is granted Contract Surg. Amos W. Barber, Fort Russell, Wyo. (Sept. 9, D. Colo.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Oct. 1, 1901, is granted Contract Surg. F. A. Hodson, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Sept. 9, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month granted Capt. James S. Kennedy, Asst. Surg. (Sept. 7, D. T.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Millhoff, ass. surg. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

Hos. Steward Patrick Looby, 1 transferred to Fort Mott, to relieve Hos. Steward. Joseph C. Merry will be sent to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks. (Sept. 11, H. Q. A.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William F. Tucker, paymaster, is assigned to duty as chief paymaster, Department of the Columbia, with station at Portland, Oregon. (Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

## 1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. B. WELLS.

Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., is detailed for duty on recruiting service, and will proceed to Des Moines, Iowa, to relieve Capt. Claude B. Sweezey, 13th Cav., recruiting officer, in charge of the recruiting station, No.



221 West Fourth street, in that city. Captain Sweeney will join his troop. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department, is granted Capt. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav. (Sept. 11, D. Cuba.)  
Lieut. T. M. Coughlin, 2d Cav., now at Matanzas, Cuba, will proceed to Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, the station of his troop. (Sept. 12, D. Cuba.)

#### 3D CAVALRY—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Second Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 3d Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that post, awaiting assignment to accompany recruits and casuals to the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 10, D. Cal.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for seven days is granted Second Lieut. John A. Degen, 4th Cav. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY—COL. T. J. WINT.

Major George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Legaspi, Province of Albay, for duty. (July 11, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. E. S. West, 6th Cav., from duty in command of gunboat Laguna de Bay, and will report to the commanding general 1st District, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (July 10, D. S. L.)

The following named enlisted men will proceed to Manila for examination in the branches designated after their respective names: First Sergeant Howard, Troop M, 6th Cav., in mathematics; Corporal Somerville, Troop K, 6th Cav., in mathematics and law. (July 10, D. S. L.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY—COL. J. M. BELL.

First Lieut. Hugh A. Roberts, 8th Cav., now on leave, will join his regiment in Cuba. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

A detachment of one commissioned officer and twenty-five enlisted men from Troop B, 8th Cav., will be sent from Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, to relieve Troop A, 8th Cav., now encamped at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Troop A will return to its proper station at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. (Sept. 3, D. M.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

The sick leave granted Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav., is extended two months. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

The Headquarters, Staff and Band and 2d Squadron, 14th Cav., are relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and will take stations in the Department of the Colorado, as follows: Headquarters, Staff and Band, Fort Grant, Ariz.; Major Francis H. Hardie, headquarters 2d Squadron and Troops F and G, Fort Wingate, New Mexico; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Cooper and Troops E and H, Fort Logan, Colorado. (Sept. 6, D. M.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Clark D. Dudley, 15th Cav., Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

Major Matthias W. Day, 15th Cav., will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and assume command of that post, vice Major John A. Baldwin, 22d Inf., relieved. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following orders are made for the escort of the late President William McKinley:

Col. F. L. Guenther, Artillery Corps, is appointed to command the escort, which will consist of the 8th Artillery Band from Governor's Island, one company of engineers from Fort Totten, two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer, a field officer and six companies of coast artillery from Fort Monroe, one detachment of coast artillery from Fort McHenry, two companies of coast artillery from Fort Washington, and one battery of field artillery from Washington Barracks.

Colonel Guenther, with such staff officers as he may need, will proceed at once from Fort Monroe to Washington City to take charge of the arrangements.

The detachment of coast artillery from Fort McHenry will report in accordance with orders already communicated from the War Department.

The 8th Artillery Band and the company of engineers will proceed to Washington City in time to arrive there not later than 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning next. They will be quartered temporarily at Washington Barracks.

The remainder of the escort will proceed to Washington in time to arrive not later than 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Sept. 18, 1901, and will report to the commander of the escort in time to form line at the Capitol before 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday. The uniform will be undress, blue caps and leggings, except for the detachment from Fort McHenry, which will be in full dress uniform. (Sept. 15, D. E.)

Second Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, Art. Corps, will proceed to join his company, the 106th Co., Coast Artillery, at Fort Lawton, Washington. (Sept. 6, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1901, is granted Col. George B. Rodney, Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 11, D. M.)

The leave granted Second Lieut. Lee Hagood, Art. Corps, is extended three months on account of sickness. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y., will send the 8th Band, Art. Corps, to Washington, D. C., to arrive there not later than 8 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1901, for duty in connection with the funeral escort of the late President of the United States. (Sept. 15, D. E.)

The extension of leave granted First Lieut. Ernest D. Scott, Art. Corps, is further extended two days. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William P. Pence, Art. Corps, to join his company upon expiration of the leave of absence granted him. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 14, S. O. 210, Sept. 9, 1901, as relates to Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, Art. Corps, is revoked. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Alden Trotter, Art. Corps, is attached to the 25th Co., Coast Art. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Hamilton for duty in connection with the organization of the 23d Battery, Field Artillery. (Sept. 12, D. E.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. John T. Martin, Art. Corps. (Sept. 12, D. E.)

First Lieut. F. H. Gallup, Art. Corps, will proceed to Havana for temporary duty. (Sept. 9, D. Cuba.)

Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, Art. Corps, is appointed provost judge at Atimonan, Province of Tayabas, relieving First Lieut. A. I. Harrison, 21st Inf. (Sept. 10, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. H. S. Miller, Art. Corps, will proceed to Binan, Province of Laguna, for duty. (July 10, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, from duty with the 30th Inf., to Manila for orders. (July 11, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Art. Corps, from duty with the 2d Battalion, 30th Inf., and will proceed to Binan, Province of Laguna, for duty. (July 15, D. S. L.)

Corp. H. Ross, 74th Co., C. A., Fort Wells, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. Henry Nelson, 5th Band, C. A., Ft. Hamilton, has been promoted to sergeant.

Second Lieut. C. M. Condon, A. C., is detailed rec. officer. (Ft. Hunt, Sept. 16.)

Corp. I. N. Zuber, 42d Co., C. A., Ft. Mott, has been promoted sergeant.

Capt. Edward E. Gayle, Art. Corps, will proceed to Columbia Barracks, Cuba, and assume command of the 23d Battery, Field Artillery, to be stationed thereat. The C. O. Columbia Barracks will detail an officer at once to organize the above battery until the arrival of Captain Gayle. (Sept. 12, D. Cuba.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Second Lieut. Ward Dabney, 1st Inf., from duty with the 30th Inf. at Paete, and will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines, for orders. (July 10, D. S. L.)

#### 2D INFANTRY—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Second Lieut. G. A. Wleczorek, 2d Inf., to Lucena. (July 6, D. S. O.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Private Arthur L. Husted, Co. L, 4th Inf., from Imus, to Manila for examination for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army. (July 10, D. S. L.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY—COL. C. W. MINER.

Major R. H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., will take station in San Francisco, awaiting assignment to take charge of and accompany recruits and casuals from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 10, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Jesse M. Lee, 6th Inf., is relieved from the command of the post of Fort Lauenworth, Kas., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Lieut. Col. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav. (Sept. 9, D. M.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Second Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th Inf., will proceed to Santa Cruz for assignment to a company. (July 16, D. S. L.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Second Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 9th Inf., recently appointed from private, Hospital Corps, will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines, for orders. (July 10, D. S. L.)

First Lieut. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty. (Sept. 11, D. L.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

So much of par. 2, S. O. 203, Aug. 30, 1901, H. Q. A., as relates to First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Inf., is transferred to the 27th Inf. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

First Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf., will proceed to Sorogon, for duty. (July 15, D. S. L.)

First Lieut. F. G. Knabenshue, 15th Inf., is appointed provost judge at Tobacco, relieving First Lieut. W. C. Johnson, 26th Inf. (July 10, D. S. L.)

The following assignments and transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: Second Lieut. Gad Morgan to Co. H; Second Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, from Co. E to Co. F; Second Lieut. William F. Rittler to Co. E. (Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., is transferred from Troop C to Troop A of that regiment. (Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf. (Sept. 13, D. E.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Second Lieut. George R. D. MacGregor, 18th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., pending the arrival of the 18th Inf. in the United States. (Sept. 14, D. E.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

2d Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., recently promoted from corporal 31st Co., Coast Art., will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines for orders. (July 10, D. S. L.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

1st Lieut. William A. Cavanaugh, 20th Inf., is transferred from Co. D to Co. I of that regiment. (Sept. 12, H. Q. A.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY—COL. J. KLINE.

2d Lieut. G. C. Mullen, 21st Inf., recently promoted from private, Co. C, 4th Inf., will proceed to Lipa, Province of Batangas, for duty. (July 15, D. S. L.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

2d Lieut. Henry S. Malone, 26th Inf., will proceed to Nueva Caceres, for duty. (July 15, D. S. L.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry D. Blasland, 26th Inf. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Edward A. Shulworth, 27th Inf. (Sept. 11, D. E.)

Capt. L. M. Nuttman, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty with the 26th Inf., Iriga, to Manila for orders. (July 15, D. S. L.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY—COL. M. HOOTON.

Capt. Charles C. Smith, 28th Inf., from duty with the 30th Inf., and will proceed from Boac, to Manila, for orders. (July 15, D. S. L.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

The leave granted Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 13, H. Q. A.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY—COL. C. A. DEMPSEY.

Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 30th Inf., having reported at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, is assigned to duty at that post. (Sept. 9, D. Colo.)

2d Lieut. Walter Krueger, 30th Inf., will proceed to Boac, Island of Marinduque, for duty. (July 6, D. S. L.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are announced: First Lieut. William S. Mape, to the 35th Inf. He will join the regiment. Second Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, to the 4th Cav. He will report at Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. 3d Lieut. Smith A. Harris, to the 14th Inf., Co. G. He will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed are announced: 1st Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr., rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 103d Co., Coast Art. 1st Lieut. Harry T. Matthews, rank Aug. 1, 1901, assigned to 42d Co., Coast Art. 2d Lieut. John B. G. McClure, rank July 15, 1901, assigned to 86th Co., Coast Art. 2d Lieut. John J. Lipow, rank May 8, 1901, assigned to 115th Co., Coast Art. Lieut. Avery will report at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. Lieut. Matthews will join his proper station. Lieut. McClure will join the company to which assigned. Lieut. Lipow will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty and upon completion will join his proper station. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Sept. 6, to examine into the qualifications of Sgt. Chas. Maccubbin, Co. A, 18th Inf., for position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.; Capt. Alvarado M. Fuller, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry B. Greenleaf, asst. surg. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major John F. Guilfoyle, 12th Cav.; Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, Q. M. and Commissary, 3d Battalion, 12th Cav., is appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 16, 1901, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sgt. Augustus Fink, Troop L, 12th Cav., for appointment as post Q. M. sergt. (Sept. 12, D. T.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio

of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 13, to examine into the qualifications of the following named non-commissioned officers, now at that post, for appointment as post Q. M. sergt.: Regimental Q. M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, 15th Cav.; Sergt. William Feldman, Troop I, 15th Cav.; Sergt. Montie J. Robb, Troop I, 15th Cav. Detail: Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps; Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q. M., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, 15th Cav. (Sept. 11, D. Cal.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Maj. Francis J. Ives, surg.; 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Lane, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, for the examination of Private Robert E. N. Bell, Hospital Corps, for the position of acting hospital steward. (Sept. 9, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to make final report upon the qualifications of Sergt. George I. Carter, Sergt. William J. Smith and Quartermaster Sergeant Daniel J. O'Brien, 11th Battery, Field Artillery, for the position of post Q. M. sergt. Detail: Capt. George F. Landers, Art. Corps; Capt. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Art. Corps; Capt. Brooke Payne, Art. Corps. (Sept. 13, D. E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila, July 18, 1901, for the examination of late officers of the Volunteer Army for appointment to a commission in the Regular Army. Detail: Lieut. Col. J. F. Stretch, 28th Inf.; Maj. G. G. Greenough, Art. Corps; Maj. William Stephenson, surgeon; Maj. P. S. Bomus, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. C. Riefnsnyder, asst. surg.; Capt. W. J. Snow, Art. Corps, recorder. (July 16, D. S. L.)

#### VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

G. O. 100 and 100 Dept. of Southern Luzon, relate to the trial of natives.

The following named officers are relieved from their present duties and will proceed to join their respective troops: Second Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav.; Second Lieut. John A. Degen, 4th Cav.; Second Lieut. Philip Mowry, 4th Cav.; Second Lieut. William W. Overton, 4th Cav.; Second Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav. (Sept. 14, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. Marcus Covell, Philippine Scouts, is detailed as Q. M. on the U. S. C. T. Pleguezuelo, relieving 1st Lieut. H. M. Bankhead, 30th Inf., who will proceed to Paete, for duty. (July 16, D. S. L.)

First Lieut. Marcus Covell and Second Lieut. J. Holtman, Philippine Scouts, to Santa Ana, Province of Manila, for duty. (July 6, D. S. L.)

A. G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 9. Detail: Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf.; Major Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Maj. Frank F. Eastman, 28th Inf.; Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, 7th Inf.; Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf.; Capt. Oliver Edwards, 28th Inf.; Capt. Charles C. Smith, 28th Inf.; Capt. Pegram Whitworth, Commissary 28th Inf.; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf.; Capt. Francis P. Siviter, 28th Inf.; First Lieut. Reuben Smith, 28th Inf.; First Lieut. Austin F. Prescott, 28th Inf.; Second Lieut. Laurence O. Mathews, 28th Inf.; First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Battalion Adj. 28th Inf., judge advocate. (Sept. 4, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. James D. Reams, battalion adjutant, 3d Batn., 29th Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty with his battalion. (Sept. 13, D. L.)

Second Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, battalion Q. M. and commissary, 1st Battalion, 29th Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with his battalion. (Sept. 13, D. L.)

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav., from Fort Wayne, Mich., and will join the station of his troop. (Sept. 13, D. L.)

Second Lieut. Homer E. Lewis, 30th Inf., recently promoted from corporal, Co. L, 17th Inf., will proceed to Boac, Island of Marinduque, for duty. (July 11, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. Dwight H. Lawton, 30th Inf., recently appointed from battalion sergeant major, 12th Inf., will proceed to Paete, Province of Laguna, for duty. (July 11, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow, 9th Inf., recently appointed from private, Hospital Corps, will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines, for orders. (July 11, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., recently promoted from corporal 31st Company Coast Artillery, will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines, for orders. (July 11, D. S. L.)

Second Lieut. Ward Dabney, 1st Inf., from duty with the 30th Inf., at Paete, and will report to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines, for orders. (July 11, D. S. L.)

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AND LETTERS.

Transport Sumner sailed to-day with following military passengers: Major Reads, 4th Inf.; Capt. Caldwell, asst. surg.; Lieut. Bonham, 2d Inf., Ross, 3d Inf., and Agnew, 26th Inf.; two Hospital Corps men and one civilian clerk.

YOUNG, Major General.

McClellan arrived 9th.

Manila, Sept. 9.

CHAFFEE.

Transport Warren sailed at noon to-day with following military passengers: Lieut. Col. Osgood and Capt. Edwards, Subistence Dept.; Capt. Fechet, Signal Corps; Chaplains Newson, 9th Inf., and Stoll, 11th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Hatfield, 6th Cav.; Lieut. Bach and Clendenin, 30th Inf., and Lieut. Busker, 30th Inf.; one dental surgeon, one contract surgeon, three veterinary surgeons, four nurses and seven civilian clerks.

YOUNG.

Transport Mende arrived yesterday.

Manila, Sept. 15.

CHAFFEE.

Havana, Sept. 16, 1901.  
Cuban Veterans Association called to express regret at death of President, requesting following message be transmitted to President Roosevelt: "Veterans Havana regret death of William McKinley, and greet the new President, who bravely fought for Cuban independence before the walls of Santiago, and trust in immediate constitution of Cuban Republic under your government."

WOOD.

Manila, P. I., Aug. 8, 1901.

Sir:—I have the honor to report the following deaths that have occurred since last report:

Dysentery—Platt, Thomas, Pvt. G, 30th Inf., July 24, Burkhard, John A., Pvt. F, 4th Cav., July 19; Cogill, William S., Pvt. C, 18th Inf., July 24; Dillon, George N., sergt. C, Engineer Corps, July 19; Gordon, George, sergt. H, 21st Inf., July 21; Higgins, Richard, Pvt. B, 15th Inf., June 4; Miller, William, Pvt. G, 24th Inf., July 19; Purinton, Alfred D., Pvt. M, 18th Inf., July 25; Ryan, Thomas E., Pvt. G, 12th Inf., July 24. Alcoholism—Jarden, Fred H., Pvt., Hospital Corps, June 29. Typhoid fever—Miller, Eugene A., Pvt., H, 6th Inf., July 16; Perkins, William A., Pvt. A, 30th Inf., July 19. Variola—Moore, William T., Pvt. F, 6th Cav., July 19; Lentz, Lorantus U., Pvt. K, 25th Inf., July 22. Drowned, body recovered—Chosanski, Frank, Pvt. A, 6th Inf., July 6. Suicide—Wilson, William E., Pvt. I, 23d Inf., July 20. Measles—Sharp, Walter F., Pvt. H, 7th Infantry, July 18. Abscess of brain—Campbell, —, Pvt., 16th Inf., July 26. Abscess of left lung—Fahy, Thomas J., Pvt. H, 16th Inf., July 26. Epilepsy—Woodard, Fred D., Artificer, B, 3d Inf., July 21. Syphilis—Stewart, Herbert W., Pvt. B, 16th Inf., June 21. Enteritis—Corcoran, Michael P., Pvt. L, 5th Inf., July 27. Pyamia—Warner, Hugh, Pvt. B, 13th Inf., July 28.

Very Respectfully,  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Commanding.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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## WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

As the coffin was about to be closed over the mortal remains of William McKinley his brother, Abner, called attention to one omission in the completeness of the garb in which he had been arrayed for his final journey. That was the absence from the button hole of the President of the insignia of the Loyal Legion which usually appeared there. This emblem and the button of the Grand Army of the Republic were the visible symbols of the tie that bound him to the soldiers of the Republic in a nearer and more intimate relation than that of the constitutional Commander-in-Chief, demanding, by virtue of his official position, the respect and loyal service of every soldier. To all old soldiers the President was "Major" McKinley, a rank bestowed upon him "for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."

Few of the men wearing a uniform to-day in any army in the world can claim more extended experience in actual service on the field of battle than our dead President. He was a boy of 18 when he enlisted, and only 22 when he was mustered out of the volunteer service, with his rank of major, July 20, 1865, after four years of faithful, arduous and gallant service. He first carried a musket in the ranks for fourteen months and was accustomed to allude to this experience as one of the most valuable and educational of his whole career. He was commissioned second lieutenant Sept. 24, 1862, his commission as first lieutenant being Feb. 7, 1863. Seventeen months later, July 25, 1864, he was promoted to captain. The regiment in which he served, the 23d, was famous among the famed regiments of Ohio volunteers. It numbered among its field officers, besides McKinley, Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards President of the United States; Stanley Matthews, a Judge of the United States Supreme Court, and those tried and true soldiers of the regular Army, William S. Rosecrans and Eliakin P. Scammon. Under the skillful hands of these, its first Colonels, it was speedily shaped into one of the most efficient organizations of the famous Kanawha Division commanded by Jacob B. Cox of Ohio, afterwards Secretary of the Interior under Grant. In its battle record, and its honor roll of killed and wounded, the 23d Ohio ranked among the seven regiments taking the lead among the 198 regiments Ohio sent to the field. Young McKinley shared in its fortunes of honor and hardship and on several occasions proved himself worthy of special mention for exceptional gallant and efficient service.

The first war experience of the 23d Ohio was in Western Virginia under General Rosecrans, its introduction to severe fighting being at Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861. Shortly after the regiment went into winter quarters at Fayetteville, marching in the spring of 1862 to Parkersburg and there taking the cars to join the forces of McClellan in Virginia. It arrived there in time to bear a distinguished part in the battle of South Mountain, leading Cox's division, which held the right of Burnside's corps, being the first regiment engaged, making three successful charges in the fight and losing in action nearly 200 men, or one-half of their effectives. "The colors of the regiment were riddled, the blue field was completely carried away by shot and shell." Crippled as the 23d was, it still bore its part in the following and decisive battle of Antietam. In July, 1863, the regiment was sent to check the raid of John Morgan into Ohio and we next hear of it as part of Crook's division sent to cut the principal lines of communication between Richmond and the southwest.

McKinley participated in the battle of Cloyd Mountain and in the advance on Lexington and Lynchburg, marching "almost continuously," as he has himself said, "for two months, fighting often, with little food or sleep, crossing three ranges of the Alleghenies four times, the ranges of the Blue Ridge twice, and marching several times all day and night without sleeping." This experience was followed by the picturesque night battle of Berryville, and the battle of Winchester, where Hayes's brigade, to which the 23d belonged, had the extreme right of Crook's command in a flank attack. Next came Opequan, Fisher's Hill and the terrible surprise at Cedar Creek.

Speaking of the Kanawha Division, with which McKinley's fortunes as a soldier were identified, General George Crook, no mean judge, said seventeen years after the war: "I challenge history to show an organization which was more distinguished for all soldierly qualities."

It was in such a school of valor and duty that William McKinley was trained for that life's work which has made his name famous among the great rulers. He was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1843, one of a family of eight children. In his early youth his family moved to Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, where he received his education in the local acad-

emy, and made himself known among his boy associates as a leader in the school debates, and as president of the literary society. He was destined for college, but after a short period at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., sickness compelled a temporary suspension of his studies. Before they could be resumed a change in his father's fortunes compelled young McKinley to accept a position as school teacher, receiving \$25 a month and "boarding around."

Then came the war to give a new direction to the young school teacher's thoughts and ambitions. Following the war he took up the study of law, graduating from the Albany, N. Y., law school in 1867, and being admitted to the bar at Canton, O. As a lawyer he soon became noted as a public speaker and a nomination for district attorney followed. His election in a strong Democratic district was a surprise and triumph, but he was always known as the best vote getter ever seen on the Ohio stump. A renomination for district attorney resulted, however, in McKinley's defeat by a narrow majority of forty-five votes. Elected to Congress in 1876 he served seven terms and was defeated for an eighth term. In 1889 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Speaker of the House against Thomas B. Reed. As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means he identified himself with the financial and industrial policies which subsequently assured the success of the Republican party in which he was so prominent as a leader.

McKinley's election as governor of Ohio followed and his re-election by a plurality of 80,000 votes. His prominence in the party led to the suggestion of his name as a candidate for the Presidency as early as 1880 and at each national convention from that time on. His loyalty to John Sherman, the candidate of his State in 1888, and his indignant refusal to permit the use of his name against Sherman was all that prevented Major McKinley's nomination for the Presidency in 1888. Again in 1892 the prize was once more within his grasp and rejected this time because of his fidelity to Harrison. Thus like Caesar did McKinley twice, if not thrice, "a kingly crown refuse." His nomination and election to the chief office in the Republic came in 1896 without any sacrifice of his delicate sense of honor, and his re-election for a second term in 1900 brought him to the culmination of his career.

President McKinley's administration of the office of the President was so closely identified with the Spanish war, and the opening up to the United States of the new career which followed, that its history has been told with unusual fullness—when it concerns a civil officer—in the columns of this paper. Speaking of him as a public man we may say of him, as he said of Garfield in a speech delivered Jan. 19, 1886:

"He advanced in public confidence, and whenever he met with or addressed the people he enlarged the circle of his admiring followers and friends. His brief term in the Presidency, so tragically ended, gave promise of large usefulness to the country in the realization of the true American policy at home and abroad. His death filled the nation with profound and universal sorrow, and all lands and all peoples sympathized in our overshadowing bereavement."

Whatever animosities against President McKinley may have originated in the strife of parties, they now lie buried in his grave, and all men recognize those noble qualities which gave him title to the respect and esteem of fair-minded men and to the devoted and tender affection of those who, knowing him most intimately, were the ones most competent to judge as to his character. An honest, fair-minded and God-fearing man; an able Chief Magistrate, a loving son and a most devoted and tender husband, he will be remembered as one of the most noble exemplars in public life of the qualities which command universal respect. Nothing so appeals to the heart of the American people as a genuine expression, free from affectation or cant, of the domestic virtues and that simple and sincere respect for those high things from which the soul draws its life. The nation has taken to its heart the wife guarded with such tender and unflinching care since that day in January, 1871, when William McKinley plighted his troth. The two daughters she bore to him died in their infancy, and with them, and her loving and great-hearted husband, lying in the grave, her house is indeed left to her desolate.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The ceremony of taking the oath of office as President of the United States, in Buffalo on the afternoon of September 14, was accompanied by a solemn declaration on the part of President Roosevelt of his intention to continue unbroken the line of policy established by his predecessor, and a request from him that the members of the McKinley Cabinet should continue as his constitutional advisers. Coming from one so independent in character as President Roosevelt is, and one so absolutely sincere in any declaration of purpose, the announcement at once established public confidence, for it was made clear that what is known as the McKinley policy had the fullest approval of his successor in office, a man in whom loyalty to ideas is the intensest expression of an intense nature. Throughout the experiences of the trying period immediately following the attack on President McKinley Colonel Roosevelt has comported himself in a manner to win the respect of all classes of

his fellow-citizens, exhibiting as he has a refinement of feeling and a sobriety of judgment which have justified the expectations of his friends, however they may have disappointed the prognostications of his enemies.

Born at the very close of the old era antedating the Civil War, being a babe in arms when Abraham Lincoln was first inaugurated, Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest man who has ever filled his high office. He was born in the heart of New York City, at No. 28 East 20th street, Oct. 27, 1858, and is a member of a family of Dutch descent that has for several generations been well known in New York business and social circles and in public life. After his graduation from Harvard in 1880 he entered upon the study of law, but was speedily diverted from that by his active interest in public affairs. When only twenty-four years of age, from 1882 to 1884, he served in the New York Legislature, where he won the reputation among the old stagers of being a "ridiculously candid youngster." In his second year, young as he was, he had the high honor of being chosen by the minority party as their candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. In 1884 he was a member of the Republican State Convention, and was chosen one of the four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, Senator Edmunds of Vermont being his candidate for the Presidency.

In 1886 Colonel Roosevelt was defeated by Abram Hewitt in the Mayoralty contest, and in 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. Six years later he resigned from this body to accept an appointment from Mayor Strong of New York as a Police Commissioner. In April, 1897, he was appointed by President McKinley Assistant Secretary of the Navy, just in time to make his energies and enthusiasm effective in the work of preparing the Navy for the coming struggle. When the war, which he had fully anticipated, broke out he was able to realize the dearest wish of his heart, which was to see actual service in the field as a soldier. For five years, 1884-8, he had been an officer in the 8th N. G. N. Y., and had taken a warm interest in military, as he always has in naval, matters. The story of the President's service in Cuba, first as lieutenant colonel and then as colonel of the Volunteer regiment known as the "Rough Riders," is too well known to be rehearsed here. It gave opportunity for the display of the soldierly qualities which are the foundation of his character. He was mustered out of the Volunteer Service Sept. 15, 1898, and shortly after was nominated for and elected to the office of Governor of the great State of New York. His reelection would probably have followed had he not reluctantly consented to accept the nomination for Vice-President on the ticket with President McKinley.

Among various capacities in which President Roosevelt has won public approval is that of an author. Besides frequent contributions to periodical literature he has published eleven books—a history of the naval war of 1812, lives of Thomas H. Benton, Gouverneur Morris and Oliver Cromwell, three volumes of a history "Winning of the West," a history of New York City, and one of "The Rough Riders," two volumes of political essays and two books describing hunting and ranch life. Upon his ranch west of the Mississippi, among the rude cowboys and the rough pioneers, the President has found his opportunity for mental recreation and physical exercise, in the intervals of his labors in the public service.

Describing his first experience there, a writer in the New York "Tribune" states that he encountered a typical bad man, "Long Ike," who "sized up" the gentleman with eyeglasses as the tenderest kind of tenderfoot. So, when they were drinking together with a party of ranchmen Ike undertook to practice upon this Eastern dude his favorite joke, which was to drink from another man's glass without waiting for an invitation, but with the accompaniment of a cocked revolver to give additional spice to this fine touch of humor. Scarcely had he touched Roosevelt's glass when he was pounced upon, thrown heavily and run out of doors, his revolver being taken from him on the way. Next he was thrown to the ground so hard that it was fully five minutes before he could pull himself together sufficiently to sneak out of camp.

On another occasion Ranchman Roosevelt, "who carries more kinds of eyeglasses than an Englishman," had his attention called to a charging bear while he was wearing his walking glasses. Folding these, and putting them into his pocket, he took out his shooting glasses, carefully wiped them, adjusted them and dropped his bear just in the nick of time. Such experiences speedily won for this tenderfoot the respect of the cowboys who afterward followed him so enthusiastically to the field of battle when he had occasion to call on them for service.

What may have seemed to some spectacular exhibitions on the part of Theodore Roosevelt have been really the unstudied expression of a nature supercharged with physical and mental force. Time and experience have tempered him, but they have not as yet abated the fiery energy which makes him so effective a character. It is in the qualities that make the good soldier that he excels, and he is by nature sympathetic with the soldierly type of men. His advantages of wealth and social position have not made a Philistine of him, and though he has never lost his standing with the eminently respectables, he has always been in close touch with Mr. Lincoln's "plain people" who constitute the bone and sinew of the American nationality. Yet he has that thorough understanding of "good form" which



is so important to a man in his position. His popularity has the solid foundation of respect and personal regard, based upon an appreciation of the qualities of sturdy manhood he has displayed in all of the varied experiences of his active and useful life. We could not have in the White House a man more thoroughly appreciative of whatever is best in our Army and Navy, or one with a more intelligent understanding of the importance of the military Services in any scheme of government which recognizes the fact that something more than commercial success and the accumulation of wealth is essential to the greatness of a people.

But our new President is in no danger of giving offense to the conservative classes, toward whom he has no feeling of jealousy or hostility such as moves the demagogue to speech and action. They are already prepared to give him their confidence, having learned that his youthful impulsiveness has been merely the expression of a sanguine and executive temperament which is under the control of a sound judgment. He has an intense spirit of patriotism and an optimistic confidence in the future of our beloved country that will make him the leader in every movement that concerns the interests and progress of the people as a whole. If the President is a partisan, he is so only because he believes that the methods and the policies of the party he supports will best promote the interests of the country as a whole, and thus the interests of citizens of every class and every shade of opinion, except it may be those who have advanced so far in their theories of millennial rule that they are opposed to all laws, human and divine, as imposing unnecessary restrictions upon the freedom of the individual. With a keen appreciation of the truth that "order is Heaven's first law" we may be sure that President Roosevelt will be as prompt as he will be energetic in taking any measures required to protect the public peace against all who may seek to elevate their individual wills and personal or class interests above the demands of statutory requirements.

Coming to his office as he does in the full vigor of manhood, the President has before him the promise of a most useful career. No one knows better than he that in all measures for the promotion of the public interest and the preservation of the public peace against enemies, foreign or domestic, he will have not merely the perfunctory service, but the cordial and enthusiastic support of the Army and the Navy of the United States. Their swords will rest in their sheaths until the Commander-in-Chief calls them into action, but when the order comes the life of every man who wears the uniform of the United States is at his disposal. Our country is one worthy to live for, worthy to die for, and we believe that the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt will make us still more proud of it.

#### THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.

With the advent of President Roosevelt into office the air has been filled with interesting gossip as to the probable policy of the new Administration regarding Army and Navy affairs. Officers of both the Services are optimistic, for often has Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as favoring a larger and a well-established Army and a Navy commensurate with the growing strength and world importance of the nation. For this reason there rightly is felt little fear as to the immediate future of the Army or the Navy.

While serving as Assistant Secretary of the Navy President Roosevelt was instrumental in obtaining the passage of the Navy Personnel law. It will be remembered that it was he who undertook this exceedingly important matter of reform for the Navy, and it was he that, through his charming personality, managed to heal the many differences of opinion held by leading officers of the Navy. During his incumbency of that office the President very often expressed himself as strongly favoring a larger Navy, and a material increase in the strength of the commissioned personnel. There is one thing, however, that officers believe he will not look upon with unqualified approval, and that is the proposed re-establishment of an Engineer Corps. It may be, though, that his views have now changed in this regard, and that he will see as clearly as some officers in the Service that the existing plan for instructing line officers and making them fitted for duty in the engine room does not work to the advantage of the Navy. There is now no one in official life outside of the officers themselves who has a more intimate knowledge of the Navy and its wants than has the President.

It seems to be the general understanding among those who are in a position to know that the President will use his utmost endeavors to have Mr. Root remain throughout the Administration in his present office as Secretary of War. The policy of Secretary Root is President Roosevelt's policy, for he believes in a large standing Army, and one which is organized after the most modern and approved ideas. In Mr. Root's judgment President Roosevelt has perfect confidence. The President's service during the Spanish War showed him the many defects then existing in our scheme of organization, and he probably realizes the wonderful improvement which has been made under Secretary Root's administration in the War Department. It also seems to be the opinion that Mr. Root will not beaverse to remaining and finishing the excellent work which he has begun. There is no doubt that he has his heart in the betterment of the Regular Army, and means to eradicate, as far as possible, those evils of

organization which have so long affected the commissioned personnel of the Service.

As to whether or not Secretary Long of the Navy will remain in office there seems yet to be considerable doubt. We are in a position, however, to say that it is now Mr. Long's intention to continue as Secretary of the Navy, at least until matters have finally adjusted themselves. Whether he will stay throughout the entire Administration he has not decided. The chances are that he will.

Under the Administration of President Roosevelt there is hardly any probability that the size of the Army will be reduced. This is naturally an important matter to every officer, and there has been considerable speculation regarding Mr. Roosevelt's views. None need concern himself on this score, however, as the President's views are well known to those in Washington, and it may be regarded as an established fact that if any change at all is recommended by the President it will be in the direction of an increase rather than of a reduction of the Army. Everything taken into consideration, neither the Army nor the Navy needs have any fear of the future under the administration of President Roosevelt.

#### GUNNERY PRACTICE FOR THE NAVY.

According to the information received abroad from the various intelligence officers, foreign naval authorities are devoting an unusual amount of attention to the subject of target practice with big guns, and many ingenious schemes have been proposed for the increased usefulness of this form of drill. The idea in view is, of course, to simulate as nearly as possible the actual conditions existing in action, enabling the gunners to thus drill under service conditions, but of course without the incentive of inflicting injury upon the enemy as the end in view. The United States Navy has never been behind in this matter of great gun practice; in fact, it has been the boast of naval officers since we possessed a Navy that our systems have been copied by the rest of the world with advantage to themselves. As soon as the North Atlantic fleet arrives at Hampton Roads Admiral Higginson will receive on the flagship, for distribution to the vessels of his squadron, instructions for a new system of gunnery practice prescribed by recent orders from the Navy Department.

This new system will replace the present sea practice, and when a ship shall have gone through with the new gun drill, and has had one sea practice and four sea practices, her work in this line will hereafter be considered as complete. The entire drill will occupy the greater part of a month, and will include small arms target practice for all hands, sub-caliber practice with great guns, in which, at five hundred yards, with the ship under way, ten shots will be fired at the target from each class of guns, and preliminary practice at one thousand yards by guns of caliber .45 and one-pounders. The most important trial of great gun marksmanship and the one which hereafter will determine the fighting value of a ship will be known as "fighting efficiency practice." In this drill a target fashioned of spars and laid parallel with the water, and in all some sixty feet in length, will be employed. From this raft or target base will be erected miniature masts, ten feet in height, rigged with canvas. The vessel will steam past this target at a range of about two thousand yards, and, going at no less speed than eight knots an hour, will fire each gun of her battery in turn at the target, bringing them all to bear during the run of about a mile past the target. Actual hits will alone be marked, and the ship's "fighting efficiency" will be rated by the percentage of hits out of the total shots fired.

To the older officers of our Navy this method will at once remind them of the system so long in vogue before and during the Civil War. With the ship in motion and sailing past the target at a moderate speed the gunners of the ship took turns in firing service charges at the target, and the actual hits marked the marksmanship of the gunner. In other words the so-called new system is but a return to the old-fashioned and sensible method of testing the actual marksmanship of the gunners under conditions as closely simulating actual warfare as is practicable in times of peace. All of which calls to mind the theory that men's minds, given a proposition to solve and surrounded by a given set of circumstances will evolve an answer similar to the solution reached by another brain similarly situated. "There is nothing new under the sun," and "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," says the preacher.

#### TRIAL OF VOLUNTEERS BY REGULARS.

A most interesting and, to every officer in the Army, a most important point has recently been raised by the attorneys for Peter C. Deming, late a captain of the Volunteer Subsistence Department, who is now serving a three years' sentence in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth for embezzlement of public funds. The point was raised by his attorneys in their petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and it had been the intention of the court to hear the argument on Sept. 19, but this date was necessarily postponed. Deming was tried by a general court-martial convened by Major Gen. William R. Shafter, then an officer of the Volunteer Army, having been retired on account of age from the Regular Service. The court consisted wholly of officers of the Regular Army.

The point is made by the attorneys that under the 77th Article of War, which provides that "officers of the Regular Army shall not be competent to sit on courts-martial to try the officers or soldiers of other forces," the court was an illegal one. In the petition the law authorizing the Volunteer Army is quoted as follows: "The organized and active forces of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army of the United States, the Volunteer Army of the United States and the Militia of the United States: Provided, that in time of war the Army shall consist of two branches which shall be designated, respectively, as the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army of the United States." This law was passed April 22, 1898.

During 1898 the then Judge Advocate General of the Army rendered an opinion that "inasmuch as the act of 1898 declares that in time of war the Army of the United States shall consist of both the Volunteer Army and the Regular Army, it cannot be held that the Volunteer Army is, with reference to the Regular Army, 'other forces' within the meaning of Article 77, but Regular officers may now sit on courts-martial for the trial of Volunteer officers and soldiers."

The petition as presented by Deming's attorneys quotes at length from a long line of past legislation to show that it has always been the intention of the Congress not to have officers of the Regular Army sit upon the trial of officers and soldiers of the Volunteer forces. It was upon the theory that the people, and the members of other forces than the Regular Army, thought that their rights would not be properly regarded or observed by the officers of the Regular Army, who, from their tenure of office training and sentiments, were bound to differ from men composing the other and temporary forces. It is contended that while both the Regular and Volunteer Army are equally a part of the Army of the United States as they were in the Civil War, they are still, as they were then, "separate and distinct forces," officered and recruited differently, for different and distinct purposes and for a different length of time. Naturally, the attorneys regard the opinion of the Judge Advocate General as being without merit and as only a statement of an officer of the Government. It is pointed out that the prohibition of Article 77 is directed at any forces other than the Regular Army, and there is nothing in the act of 1898 to change this. They bring out another important point when they hold that if the opinion of the Judge Advocate General is to be regarded as the law then the officer who convened the court (General Shafter) was without authority of law to assume such authority, he having already been retired from active service in the Regular Army under the law which provided that "officers retired from active service shall be withdrawn from command and from line of promotion," and "when an officer of the Army reaches the age of 64 years he shall be retired." As General Shafter had reached the age of 64 before he convened the Deming court, it is contended that his action was without any authority and therefore void. The petition says here:

"If the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army are one and the same, then General Shafter was incompetent to convene the court, for he was by statute incapable of exercising command, and the court being an illegal organization was therefore wholly without jurisdiction to try the accused, and the sentence is illegal and void."

"In any event the court-martial that tried and condemned Captain Deming was an illegal tribunal. First, if it be held that the Volunteers are a part of the Regular Army it is illegal, because convened by a retired Army officer, retired under compulsion because of age, and who, by reason of the fact, had no authority to convene a court or perform any other military duty. General Shafter's authority existed only by virtue of his commission as a Volunteer officer."

"Second, if it be admitted that the Regular and Volunteer forces are separate and distinct forces, then the court was illegal because Captain Deming, a Volunteer officer, was tried by a court composed wholly or in part of officers in the Regular Army; so whichever horn of the dilemma is grasped by the defendant his side must be pierced. The act governing the retirement of General Shafter deprived him of authority as an officer of the Regulars. Article 77 precludes the sitting of Regulars upon a court-martial trying a Volunteer. To hold that Captain Deming is not illegally confined is to override the spirit and letter of the written law of the land."

The greatest interest is being shown by officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department in the outcome of this case, as numerous other cases of somewhat like nature are involved. A decision of the court may be expected next week.

The differences between the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and the Ordnance Department of the Army, continue in much the same way as they have for the past two years. We have several times called attention to the existing trouble, and have shown that there is much difference of opinion at the present time, between the Artillery Corps and the Ordnance Department. During the past year the many questions under dispute have been fought out at the meetings of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications with much bitterness, and with the result that the present Chief of Ordnance now stands practically alone on this board, regarding the many important questions of ordnance before the Army. These disputes have been unfortunate and they have delayed the execution of the plans for equipping the Artillery with modern ordnance, which have been considered by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. We learn that it is the purpose of one of the parties in the dispute to take the controversy to Congress. It is to be hoped that no such action be taken, but that all partisan feeling be buried for the good of the Service, and that all will work together for a common end. From an experience of many years we can assure those involved in the present trouble that if Congress once gets an idea that the experts disagree it will refuse to appropriate for any of the many things desired. Perhaps the friction might be lessened if the present Chief of Ordnance could be persuaded to abate in a measure his somewhat exaggerated ideas of his official importance and dignity. When his brief term of office shall have ended it will surely be possible to find in the Ordnance Corps an officer who, without being less honest and frank than the present chief, has the advantage of possessing a better appreciation of the fact that he is but a single spoke in the government driving wheel, and who will be able, by a conciliatory recognition of the opinions and wishes of others, to establish his Corps in more sympathetic relations with the rest of the service.

That the Navy will probably receive the attention the important interests it represents deserves in the next Congress is becoming more and more manifest as the opinions of members come to the front. A recently published interview with Representative V. H. Metcalf voices the correct position for our lawmakers to take and it is to be hoped a majority will see the subject in the same light with Mr. Metcalf, who said: "I am especially inclined to favor armored cruisers as they combine to a large degree the strength of the battleships and the speed of the lighter cruisers. These matters ought to be left largely to the discretion of the naval officers, as they are trained in the business and should know what is the highest class of vessels. The United States has no call for a large standing army, but its Navy should be of a respectable size and of the best ships that can be had. As far as submarine boats are concerned, I feel that we should await the trials of those already ordered before building any more. The academy at Annapolis should be treated in a liberal manner, as in the past." It will be observed that Mr. Metcalf perceives the real objective point in naval affairs and thinks that the correct policy lies in true liberality to the Naval Academy, and in this the congressman shows good judgment. It is to be hoped that the ideas here given will find opportunity for exploitation during the coming session of Congress.



## GOVERNOR SCHROEDER ON GUAM.

Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., Governor of the Island of Guam, has reached Washington, to which point he has been ordered by the Navy Department as an important witness before the court of inquiry on the Schley matter, and has taken temporary quarters at the Arlington. It is not at all improbable that Commander Schroeder may remain in this country after his duty on the witness stand has been concluded, and it will not surprise Navy men in Washington if another officer is chosen to become Governor of Guam. This possible action of the Department will not be regarded as a reflection upon the methods of Commander Schroeder while in Guam, but for various reasons it has been borne in upon the Secretary of the Navy that a "new deal" may be beneficial.

In an interview in the New York "Sun" Commander Seaton Schroeder, Governor of Guam, thus describes conditions there. He said: "There are at the naval station about ten civilian employees and forty enlisted men doing clerical and other non-military work. In addition to this there are stationed there about 170 marines. There are no barracks for these men, with an enclosure around it. It has been the custom to allow the men their liberty when they are not on guard duty, and as there are no barracks within which they could assemble, they come and go very much at their own pleasure when not on duty. Several of them who have their families with them live outside of the quarters, and this was the situation when it was reported that the men were not behaving properly. The conditions finally resulted in my order curtailing their liberty at night. It did not place them in actual confinement, but merely restricted their movements so that they were compelled to remain in quarters after half-past 9 o'clock at night and only for a short time.

"As to food, the navy regulations allow the commutation of 25 per cent. of the rations, so that the enlisted men can purchase delicacies and articles of food to their liking. As a matter of fact, they were not restricted to 25 per cent. I took into consideration the circumstances and issued an order allowing an increase in the commutation, and, while I probably went beyond the regulations in doing so, I felt that the men were entitled to it. They have an excellent mess, and every transport brings groceries from San Francisco to them, so that they always have an abundance of good food."

The inhabitants are peaceful and the Filipino prisoners give no trouble. When the natives of Guam first heard that Filipino prisoners were to be brought to Guam, they went to the Governor in great fear, but he assured them that the prisoners were not convicts, but men of standing, who were merely prisoners of war.

The story about ice being refused to civilian employees arose from the fact that several who declined to affiliate with the mess were denied ice. Practically all the houses destroyed by the recent hurricane have been rebuilt and several good crops have been grown. The island is in need of education in the English tongue, roads for the outlying districts, and a water supply for Agaña, the capital.

## FINE TRIBUTE TO CAPT. DASHIELL.

On the relieving of Capt. William R. Dashiell, R. Q. M., 24th Inf., as post Q. M., at Humigan, Pangasinan province, to proceed with regimental headquarters to take station at the Cuartel Meisic, Manila, the Manila "Times" said: "Captain Dashiell arrived on these islands with his regiment over two years ago and has been stationed at Humigan for the past twelve months, during which time he has performed most arduous services, both as regimental and post quartermaster, under very trying circumstances, in a most exemplary manner. The regret at their departure by the people of the town, as well as the ladies and officers whom they left at Humigan are shown by the band concert given in their honor by the people of the town and the following letter formally presented by the presidente of the town to Captain Dashiell as a token of their gratitude for the many favors and kindnesses received from him and family, which translated into English, reads:

Dear Captain Dashiell—The one who writes has the honor to inform you that the town of Humigan is in tears as though it were weeping the loss of a dear father as a result of your departure. It will have profound grief because it has never before met one so excellent.

JUAN MANAQUIL.

The captain was to be accompanied by Mrs. W. R. Dashiell and his mother-in-law, Mrs. I. L. Pherson, both of whom joined him soon after he took station at Humigan, and who, with the exception of Mrs. Chas. S. Lincoln, 24th Inf., were the first American ladies to visit this interior located town. The uniform tact, gentleness and good breeding of these ladies were essential factors in the pacification of the district.

## POLICING THE YACHT RACES.

Describing in "Leslie's Weekly" the preparations he has made for policing the yacht races, Capt. Thomas D. Walker, R. C. S., says: "There will be twelve or thirteen vessels in the patrol fleet—six or seven revenue cutters and five or six steam yachts. The revenue cutters detailed for this duty are the Gresham, now at New York, which I command; the Onondaga, at Philadelphia; the Algonquin, at Wilmington, N. C.; the Seminole, at Boston; the Windom, at Baltimore, and probably the Dexter and the Dallas, slower boats, which are at New Bedford and New London respectively. They will assemble here before the races and report to me. I shall offer the right of line in the division to be composed of steam yachts to Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, a courtesy extended at the last races, and one which is his due. There will be no torpedo boats in the patrol fleet, as in 1899, when the Navy guard flag was the designating emblem, and each of the vessels will carry the flag of the United States revenue marine at the fore instead. This flag, with its white field and blue stars, and red and white stripes running up and down, is familiar in New York harbor. It is carried by the revenue tugs at the Battery and by all revenue cutters. Moreover, a deal of lawful authority goes with it on the water, and no steamboat captain would dare to treat it with indignity. In order that a steam yacht may fly it it will be necessary for me to designate an officer of the revenue marine to go aboard and take charge of the yacht's patrol work during the races. He will not interfere with the handling of the yacht, which will be left to her own officers. In addition the Gresham will carry a blue senior officer's pennant, indicating that her signals are to be obeyed. These are arranged specially for the occasion, but the one most frequently used will be the speed signal, a black one,

which indicates by its position whether the vessel is going at full speed, or half speed, ahead or astern. The main purpose of the signals will be to keep the excursion fleet half a mile from the racing yachts, both to leeward and astern.

"There will be two divisions of the patrol fleet and two great fleets of steamboats. The patrol vessels will be 400 yards apart, and the two divisions will form a great rectangle on two sides of a square, leaving two other sides of clear water to windward and in front of the yachts. The first division of patrol boats will advance end to end in the same direction of the yachts, while alongside will be lanked the first flotilla of steamboats, extending nearly half a mile to sea. The second division of patrol boats will follow the yachts half a mile behind, while other steamboats will bring up the rear. When the yachts tack the positions of the two fleets of patrol boats and steamboats will be reversed. Those that were sailing behind the yachts will be on their port side, while those that were sailing parallel to them will in turn be at the rear. Each time the yachts tack, the relative positions of the two fleets will change also, after the manner I have indicated."

## COLONEL DAGGETT ON THE CANTEEN.

North Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have just read in your paper of Aug. 24 your comments on my letter concerning the Army canteen. You wish to know—very properly, I think—what I would recommend as a means of satisfying their (soldiers') cravings for sociability and good fellowship. Simply this: 1. Establish ample and attractive reading rooms, which may be the general places of resort and where games and facilities for all sorts of proper social enjoyments can be found. 2. Establish ample and attractive gymnasiums. 3. Encourage and give facilities for all proper kinds of manly sports. 4. Require the Commissary Department to supply many of the luxuries now furnished by means of the company fund.

I might stop here, but I will ask brief space for further statement. Men not satisfied with the above provisions for their welfare are not wanted in the Army. Men whose "cravings for sociability and good fellowship" lead them to the saloon should not be enlisted; they are not a benefit, but a burden to the Army. In the majority of cases they are in the guard house or hospital, and require the services of good men to guard or care for them. I wish good people in and out of the Army would throw off the burden that seems to bear too heavily upon them—that is, how to control and care for this class of men. The remedy is: Rid the Army of them as soon as practicable, and enlist no more. I am aware that partly under the influence of the canteen for the last fifteen years soldiers have lived in an atmosphere which has led the majority of them more or less into the drink habit, and it will take time to bring about the desired change. But let it once be fully understood throughout the country that it is the fixed and unalterable purpose of the Government to have none but sober men in the Army, and tens of thousands of men now in the Army will rejoice, and its ranks will, within a reasonable time, be filled with such men. It is undeniable, whether justly or not, that the word Army is too much associated with the general public, with strong drink. It is therefore an inducement to the inebriate and an objection to the sober man to enlist. This I learned during three years in recruiting service.

But suppose we have drinking men in the Army. Can their desire for drink be lessened by keeping before them a constant invitation to drink? Consider for a moment. Will the cravings of the baser passions be strengthened or lessened by indulgence? Would you recommend indulging the baser passions as a means of curing their cravings? Certainly you would not. But what does the canteen do?

A. S. DAGGETT, Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Retired.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

The elaborate ceremonies that had been prepared for the inauguration of Governor Hunt at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Sept. 16, were not carried out, owing to the death of President McKinley. Instead, Chief Justice Quinones of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office to the new Governor at the palace at 10 o'clock that morning in the presence of not over a hundred persons, composed of executive officials, judges and representatives of the Army and Navy. Governor Hunt made a brief address eulogizing Mr. McKinley.

A Mayaguez correspondent of the "News" of San Juan, Porto Rico, says that the Naval Board never visited Mayaguez when examining possible sites for the naval station. This, considering the conceded excellence of that port as a harbor, he deems inexplicable.

When Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, U. S. A., sailed on Sept. 3 from San Juan, Porto Rico, his departure was the signal for a popular demonstration of regret. Many prominent Government and military officials and society people were at the dock to say "adios," while the military band played "Home, Sweet Home."

Commenting on the departure for the States of Capt. Horatio G. Sichel, 7th Cav., for a year and a half post adjutant at Columbia Barracks, the Havana "Post" says: "If a fine military appearance and gentlemanly mein will entice young men into the arms of Uncle Sam Captain Sichel should be as successful in his new duty as he has always been in the old. Captain Sichel has a host of friends in Cuba, who, while they regret that he must leave, wish him every success and happiness in his new vocation."

The Engineering Department has been at work at Havana preparing quarters for the new company of Cuban troops to be organized by Lieutenant Aultman. The quarters for this company of artillery are to be in Cabanas fortress, where they will have an elegant home and be supplied with all the necessities of life which are given to soldiers of the United States.

## TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT BROWN.

In the trial at Manila of First Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf., on the charge of killing a native, the accused officer took the stand on July 22. He is alleged to have deliberately shot dead a native who could have saved a drowning soldier named Weidner but let him drown. Lieutenant Brown described the fording of the river. A native was brought to him and was reported to have kicked Weidner back into the river. Brown asked the man where the rebels were. The native said he didn't know and was knocked down by the lieutenant. As the line moved forward on the march, Lieutenant Brown

says, he heard an exclamation and turning saw the native running toward a clump of bushes, whereupon he drew his revolver and fired, killing the man instantly.

Capt. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., spoke in the highest terms of the character of the accused, who was regarded as a most excellent soldier and gentleman. He had seen a letter, written by General Bates, in which he mentioned Lieutenant Brown for gallantry and efficiency, under heavy fire, at Santiago, Cuba.

Capt. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., testified it was not customary to call to escaping prisoners to halt because there was usually no time for it, and besides the natives could not understand the language of the call. Capt. F. P. Fremont testified that Lieut. Paul H. McCook had said he had seen the shooting and he would have done the same, as it served the native right. There were nineteen natives killed that day and he could not see why this case was selected for investigation. Capt. H. J. Price, 2d Inf., and Maj. R. L. Bullard, formerly colonel of the 39th Vol. Inf., testified to the prevailing practice in the case of escaping prisoners, which was to shoot, and shoot quick.

## PORTO RICAN TRIBUTE TO MAJOR DAY.

The prospective departure from Porto Rico of Major Selden A. Day, Art. Corp., for the United States, led the "News" of San Juan to print a two-column review eulogistic of the Major, of whom it says: "He it was who brought under his arm the ship's flag which he ran up on the custom house in Guanica, that being the first United States flag ever hoisted over a public building in Porto Rico. The Colonel has kept this flag over his door at San Geronimo, and it goes north with him. It will doubtless be a valued relic in some prominent museum in Washington or New York, unless he can be induced to will it to Porto Rico."

That he has been a fairly busy man may be judged from the statement that besides his multifarious duties as an officer he utilized the reservation in agricultural experiments and to see what could be done in the interest of the island in stock breeding. He brought from the United States some thoroughbred Kentucky horses and crossed them with the native stock; brought Plymouth Rock chickens and tried the same valuable experiments, and got from friends in the United States the choicest seeds and experimented with gardening.

"San Juan is losing an historic character and a splendid soldier," says the "News," "and the Major leaves behind him many friends who regret his recall. Among these will be many of the natives whose lot he has tried to ameliorate. He has given employment in a public or private capacity to many who look upon his recall as little short of a personal calamity."

"An interesting incident connected with the recall of Major Day is to be found in the fact that until he goes he will have for his guest Mrs. Pickett, the beautiful and accomplished widow of the Confederate hero of Gettysburg, whom the Major fought a generation ago."

## WONDERS OF PHILIPPINE MAIL SERVICE.

The wonders of the Philippine mail service do not cease, according to the Manila "Times," which recently pointed out that the transport Grant tied up to the Buford at Honolulu, the latter having 575 sacks of mail. Though it was known the Grant would beat the Buford to Manila by days, the "Times" says, no one thought enough of the homesick soldiers to put those half thousand mail sacks on board the Grant. If the "Times" knew what the handling of 500 heavy bags of mail means, it possibly would not wonder at their not being touched in mid-Pacific.

A correspondent of the Manila "New American" thus writes from Castelljios, Zambales province: "The sealed mailed system is very annoying to the men not stationed at the regimental headquarters, as frequently packages and newspapers addressed to this station and others south of San Felipe get into the sealed sacks and therefore travel up and down the line until they become worn out and consequently are never delivered. On one occasion a large package of mail matter from the Y. M. C. A. at Manila addressed to this station became unfit for travel and only through the kindness of an officer who repacked it in North Zambales it would never have been received, and two personal presents would have been lost."

## ENLISTMENTS IN JULY.

The following information which has been summarized from data received from the War Department, concerning the number of enlistments made for service in the Regular Army during the month of July, 1901, throughout the United States, Alaska and the island possessions, will be found of interest: Recruiting stations in cities, 283; recruiting stations at military posts, 107; recruiting stations in the field with troops, 35; total recruits enlisted in cities—white, foot service, inf. and art., 1,980; white, mounted service (cav.), 963; colored, foot service, 111; colored, mounted service, 6; aggregate enlistments in cities, 2,931; aggregate rejections in cities, 6,698; total recruits enlisted at military posts—white, foot service, (inf. and art.), 177; white, mounted service (cav.), 45; colored, foot service, 25; colored, mounted service, 1; aggregate enlistments at military posts, 250; rejections, 465; total recruits enlisted in the field—white, foot service (inf. and art.), 116; white, mounted service (cav.), 23; colored, foot service, 11; colored, mounted service, 22; Porto Ricans, foot service (inf.), 289; aggregate enlistments in the field, 461; aggregate rejections in the field, 786; aggregate enlistments all classes during July—white, 3,306; colored, 176; Porto Ricans, 289; aggregate enlistments, white and colored, 3,771; aggregate rejections, white and colored, 7,949.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Nippon Maru, Sept. 27; Peru, Oct. 5; Celtic, Oct. 15; American Maru, Oct. 23; City of Peking, Oct. 31; Gaelic, Nov. 7; Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 16.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of India, Oct. 3; Empress of Japan, Nov. 3; Empress of China, Dec. 1. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Aorangi, Oct. 18. From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Braemar, Oct. 5; Duke of Fife, Oct. 16; Olympia, Nov. 11; Victoria, Nov. 20.



## SCHLEY-HODGSON CORRESPONDENCE.

The New York "Herald" of Sept. 19 published the following correspondence between Admiral Schley and Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson relative to an alleged colloquy between them at the battle of Santiago. This colloquy figures in the last of the ten precepts:

The Everett, Washington, D. C., June 8, 1899.  
Dear Hodgson: I enclose you an editorial of the New York Sun, and would ask you to write me your denial of this oft repeated calumny. I know full well that you never made any such authorization of this grotesque lie, but I desire to place you in a proper light before the country as well as myself. This vicious and malignant vituperation ought to cease, and in justice to you and to myself I think something authoritative ought to be said. Very sincerely yours, W. S. SCHLEY.  
Lt. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, U. S. S. Brooklyn.

U. S. S. Brooklyn, Navy Yard, New York, June 8, 1899.  
Dear Admiral Schley: I am extremely sorry that my name should ever have appeared in print as confirming or strengthening the position taken by the Sun in antagonism to you. I never gave authority to any one to publish any conversation, or part of a conversation, between you and me at any time, nor have I any idea where the New York Sun received any information that would lead them to print the conversation between you and me, and upon which they lay so much stress. I shall have to go back to the early days of the battle, and impose on your patience with a long explanation; for what the Sun has printed as part of a conversation between you and me is substantially correct, though not so as to the manner in which it took place.

When the Brooklyn returned to Guantanamo Bay, after the surrender of Santiago, and when most of the fleet was gathered there, we of the ship were most indignantly surprised to find a sinister whisper going around the fleet to the effect that the Brooklyn took care to keep at a safe distance from the enemy, and our turn with the port helm was given as the reason why we were accused of being, at least, "gun shy." You can well imagine how outraged we all were, and what efforts were made to trace this damnable calumny to its source. You can imagine that no one would acknowledge the paternity of such a dastard, but each officer would say that he had "heard" that the Brooklyn turned to the southward that day and stood well out to sea, instead of turning toward the Spanish ships, without any apparent reason or justification.

Feeling then, as I do now, that this move was one of the most consummate strategy, and knowing that very few of all the officers of the fleet were unamenable to reason, I gave what I thought to be a true explanation of that turn, and I have never yet found an officer who did not agree with me. It must have been from this explanation, freely and often given to the various officers at Santiago, that some Sun correspondent gathered the information that he transmitted, in a garbled form, to his paper.

I certainly thought at the time that you regarded this as a strategical maneuver, looking to the other part the Brooklyn was to play in that day's battle, rather than as an effort to avoid interfering with the fire of the other vessels of our fleet. In fact, I thought then, as I think now, that the turn to starboard caused more interference.

My explanation of the turn was this: We had every reason to believe that the Spanish ships, as a rule, and the Colon especially, outclassed our battleships as to speed, and the New York being away, this ship was the only one capable of preventing the escape of any one of them, should it get past the fire of the battleships. We had also every reason to believe that the Furor and Pluton were on the unengaged sides of the larger ships, ready, in case of a favorable opportunity offered, to dart out from behind their shelter and endeavor to torpedo any attacking vessel that had come within range. It seems to me that no one with any idea of the proper function of a torpedo boat under such circumstances could have (the word "have" crossed out in original) imagined that those two boats would come straight out singly in column, one thousand to twelve hundred yards in rear of the larger ships.

After putting helm to starboard and to port once or twice to counteract the efforts of the Theresa and Virginia to get into closer action and to ram us, and after the leading Spanish ship had reached just a little abaft our port beam we decided to port the helm and turn around in chase to prevent the escape of any of the Spanish vessels.

The last range given you by Ellis at this time placed the Spanish ships at 1,100 yards distant. I suggested that the Texas was off our starboard beam and that there was danger of our running into her and getting right across her line of fire. You replied that the Texas would have to look out for that; that it was imperative to get around immediately, and that by turning to port you would get close to the enemy that you would expose yourself to attack from the torpedo boats, and that a lucky shot or two by the enemy might disable the Brooklyn, and that you did not propose to run such a risk at that stage of the battle, when it was so unnecessary and when so much depended on the speed of the Brooklyn.

I then suggested backing the starboard engine. "You asked why, and I said because it would shorten our turning circle and we would give the Texas a wider berth. After a pause you said, 'No,' because it would deaden our speed of turning and you wished to get around as quickly as possible. For weeks after the battle Capt. Cook was under the impression that we had backed the starboard engine."

When I suggested the position of the Texas as a reason for our not turning to starboard I considered only my duty looking toward the navigation of the ship and my safety, and at the moment did not consider the effects of turning upon the result of the battle. Although I should have been very careful as to any further persistence under any circumstances, and should certainly have been subordinate and respectful in calling your attention to any dangers of navigation, I immediately perceived that your cool judgment at this trying moment had enabled you to consider the results of your decision, and then, as now, it seemed to me that you had decided most wisely, that it was a strategical move of the greatest importance and that the result of the battle most fully proved its wisdom.

Not until some time after this quoted conversation had appeared in the New York Sun did I know that you had published my explanation of your reasons for making the turn. I certainly was under the impression up to this time that you made the turn to starboard because the conditions were as I have stated above.

Mr. Dieulaide, a Sun correspondent, and who, I believe, is largely responsible for the editorials appearing in the paper on this subject, told me some days ago that on the day after the battle you had said that this turn was the principal strategical manoeuvre of the day and that upon it hinged the very successful result of that day's fighting. I certainly think so, and I fear that if the official chart of the position of your ships that day at the time of the turn is carefully consulted the contention that the turn of this ship to starboard interfered less with the fire of our ships than a turn to port would have done will be open to serious discussion.

Mr. Dieulaide came to see me some days ago about the conversation quoted as having taken place, which he said was printed because they heard of it from a reliable source, and he wished to know from me if it was correct. I told him that to the best of my recollection it was substantially correct, though garbled and incomplete, but that the inference the Sun wished to have drawn from it and the stand his paper had taken were damnable and infamously false.

I wish to assure you again, Admiral, that though every officer to whom I have explained what I thought were the reasons influencing you to make this turn has thor-

oughly agreed that it was justifiable on the highest grounds of strategy and generalship, yet I would never have permitted myself to discuss it or explain it had I for a moment suspected that you had given any other explanation, and I have never said nor intimated that a turn to port would not have interfered with the fire of our ships. As I said before I think the official charts may furnish grounds for criticizing that statement, yet it had never occurred to me to use it one way or the other, having what I thought was a full and sufficient explanation.

I do not believe that any one whose opinion is at all worth considering will be at all influenced by the scurrilous and malicious lies that appear from time to time in the Sun, but I am willing to do anything in my power that may be agreeable to you that will cause the editor of this paper to be shown up as an unprincipled black-guard. I do not think it worth while to meet those people on such grounds, for they are accomplished scoundrels in this line, and always have the last word, but I am entirely at your service to do what I can.

I have written a long and not very clear statement, and, doubtless, have greatly imposed upon your patience, but I am just now engaged all the time in the court-room, while the grounding of the Brooklyn is being investigated, and I am carrying quite a load on my mind. My indignation because of the fact that you are beginning to feel the bitterness of these personal attacks by the Sun contributes largely to increase it.

I wish that I could have a talk with you, writing is so unsatisfactory. What I wish to convey, after all this effort, is the fact that what I thought, and still think, unless you wish me to believe otherwise, was the motive governing you when you made the turn will always be accepted as the proper principle of action for a vessel of this type, when engaged as a component of the fleet such as ours. To be exposed to being disabled in the very first onslaught, when the heavier and slower battleships should bear the brunt, instead of being kept more or less intact, so as to bring in her greater speed to prevent the escape of any of the enemy's vessels, seems to me would be an error.

I think your turn to starboard prevents the possibility of such an error being ever charged against you; and the successful issue of this turn, the gallant closing in of the Brooklyn upon the fleeing enemy, the bulldog tenacity with which she held on, her magnificent fighting and her glorious scars will always attest your leadership and your bravery.

Please pardon errors and corrections in this letter. Being so pressed for time, I wrote it off hurriedly for my writer to copy, and he has been very inaccurate. Very respectfully and sincerely,

A. C. HODGSON.

## (Personal.)

The Everett, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1899.  
My Dear Hodgson: I have your letter, and I hope you are not disturbed at all over the fact that I am worrying about the malicious ranting of the New York Sun; that paper publishes a colloquy between you and myself, as you will see by the enclosed, and upon this it has predicated the attack on me. I do not feel in the least disturbed by their attack, but I do feel for your self that a colloquy should be made up by them that did not occur between you and me, and it is this that I desire to protect you against. Of course you did not authorize this, and it is this dialogue that should be denied. I have no recollection whatever of anything of the kind, and my memory is exceedingly clear of the events of that day, for I had never felt in all my life less excitement or more steadiness of judgment than when the Dons came out that day.

When the turn was made the Brooklyn was, in my judgment, within the distance of their tactical diameter, and if it had been made to port we should probably have passed inside their line, but, having them exposed to the uninterrupted fire of all the ships, so important in the earlier moments of the fight, the proper strategy of the battle was to avoid interfering with that, and the sequel shows that we made no mistake. Cook really gave the order, which I approved, and it is possible that your conversation was with him, but the Sun's effort has been to promote the notion that you and I had a conversation at the critical moment, and this is unjust to you and to me. What I desire is simply your denial to me that any such colloquy occurred, and I will see that proper correction is made to cover you from this slander.

There is much in your letter that I should not like to use, as it would provoke assault upon you, which I am unwilling to have happen, but what I want to show is simply that this dialogue did not occur, and, that shown, the whole flimsy canard falls to the ground.

Make your letter short as possible, and I suggest this, to give the least trouble possible to you at a time when I know you are much worried over the recent grounding, which I know was from no fault of yours. I am truly sorry for it, and I don't think you need worry over the result.

Won't you return the enclosed slip with your reply, and believe me always, very sincerely yours, W. S. SCHLEY.

Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson, U. S. N., U. S. S. Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. S. Brooklyn, Navy Yard, New York, June 11, 1899.  
Dear Admiral Schley: I send you herewith a categorical denial of the story published in the New York Sun for such use as you may desire. From my last letter you will gather my recollections of what occurred the day of the battle regarding the turn. I wish you also to have a clear idea of what I told Mr. Dieulaide, a Sun reporter, the day he came to see me and what grounds the Sun had for publishing the editorial of June 1.

The reporter asked me if there was any foundation for the article as published in the Sun. I told him that I could not recollect exactly what was said, but that he had published a very garbled and misleading account of whatever may have happened, for, of course, I had never answered you in any such manner as appeared in print, nor had there been the slightest argument or discussion between us, the very idea of which was absurd.

I told him that when the turn was to be made I had suggested the proximity of the Texas and the probable danger of getting mixed up with her if we turned to starboard, and that you said the Texas would have to look out for herself. This is all the grounds the Sun has for saying that I am authority for that printed colloquy as being absolutely correct. I wrote you this so that you may know just what I have said to any one connected with a paper.

As I wrote in my last letter, I have frequently explained the turn on other grounds than interfering with the fire of our fleet, but not since I knew that you had given that reason. I trust this will be satisfactory, but still hold myself in readiness to do anything in my power that you may desire. Very respectfully and sincerely,

A. C. HODGSON.

The "categorical denial which Lieutenant Commander Hodgson enclosed in this letter was this:

U. S. S. Brooklyn, Navy Yard, New York, June 11, 1899.  
Dear Admiral Schley: The colloquy published in the N. Y. Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred.

I return herewith the newspaper clipping containing the colloquy referred to. Very respectfully,

A. C. HODGSON.

In response to this letter and denial Rear Admiral Schley wrote:

The Everett, Washington, D. C., June 12, 1899.  
My Dear Hodgson: Thank you very much for your prompt answer to mine relating to the colloquy alleged

to have taken place between you and me on July 3, 1898, during the memorable battle of that date off Santiago. Your statement that it never occurred is absolutely true, for you are too good an officer and too gallant a man to have committed the impropriety charged in the New York Sun.

Believe me, as always, very sincerely yours, W. S. SCHLEY.  
Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson, U. S. N., U. S. S. Brooklyn.

## THE SCHLEY COURT.

In explaining some of the misapprehensions concerning the Schley Court of Inquiry in the "Independent," Park Benjamin says: "Admiral Schley is not under arrest, is not bound to attend the court unless he likes, and, although Macley's billingsgate started the trouble, this was not due to anything Macley averred, but to the fact that he gave as his authority, 'commanding officers,' of the Navy who had read and approved his proof sheets."

The necessity for the court in the opinion of Mr. Benjamin grows out of the circumstance that the official reports do not contain all essential facts. He says: "They ought to, but it seems to be certain that they do not, if for no other reason because persistently and steadily for three years naval officers of high rank, comrades of Schley in active service and eye-witnesses of his proceedings, have averred that he is guilty of dereliction of such gravity that in no case can they be presumed or inferred, but must appear beyond a reasonable doubt from actual facts and occurrences. Yet in no official reports is there anything stated to this effect and no charges made to superior authority are on record, supplementing the reports which have been published. Therefore the people who make these assertions must be aware of facts not hitherto made known, or of unrecorded circumstances which will either materially affect the statements of fact already made or the deductions to be drawn from them."

"Nor is it necessary to rest thus on inference. Questions are arising almost daily which the reports do not answer. When, for example, did the Navy Department receive the first news of Cervera's arrival at Santiago, and how? Did or did not the Army Signal Service discover that fact and apprise the Navy Department, which nevertheless omitted to take advantage of it? These are very serious questions and lie at the root of the present inquiry. Is it true that the Brooklyn only had not been apprised of the signal code arranged with the insurgents, and therefore remained off Cienfuegos ignorant of Cervera's absence therefrom until the arrival of the Marblehead, which, knowing the signals, at once obtained the desired information?"

Speaking of the alleged conversation on board the Brooklyn concerning the loop, Mr. Benjamin says that if the court finds that there was such a conversation in which Admiral Schley took part, "it will be for Admiral Schley to explain, among other things, why he discussed the movements of his command at a most critical juncture with a subordinate officer of his flagship, and in case the latter volunteered the remarks and criticisms imputed why he did not at once send the officer below under arrest. If the court finds negatively, the Navy Department can be trusted to deal appropriately with the navigator."

"As the court has a 'roving commission' it can take up any other matters which it may deem germane to the investigation, but unless the development of new facts forces upon it a different course, it will probably limit itself to the specified inquiries. It knows, as every one else does, that the Navy Department is practically on trial before the country, equally with Admiral Schley and that any undue broadening of the scope of the issues may lead—no one knows where."

"Meanwhile the great interest exhibited by the people shows that they now demand the whole truth, without omissions or suppressions, and no matter whom it hurts politically or otherwise. It is hardly necessary to add that they confidently expect that the President—always solicitous for public opinion—will take care that they get it."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Captain Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has issued very complete instructions to masters and owners of vessels, as to the rules they must follow at the international yacht races. In conclusion Captain Shoemaker says: "A blank cartridge fired from any one of the patrol vessels will indicate that some vessel is persistently violating some rule. Prompt attention to this warning signal will obviate the necessity of sending the offender back to New York in charge of an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service and the revocation of the license of the master."

After only two meetings of the Naval Board on Construction, the design for the two armored cruisers proposed for construction has been unanimously agreed upon. It is said by one of the members of the board that the cruisers will be the best vessels of their type ever authorized for the Navy. They will be of 22 knots speed with a displacement of at least 15,000 tons. The recent tests which have been made at Indian Head of the naval 7-inch gun have more than come up to the expectations of the Department and have shown that the gun is superior to the 8-inch gun now in use. With seventy pounds of powder and a 170 pound projectile a velocity of 3,000 feet was attained with 17 foot tons pressure.

Immediately upon his return to the Navy Department this week, Secretary Long gave orders to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy that a very careful review be made of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which recently reported in the case of Colonel Meade of the Marine Corps. Mr. Long stated that he would not come to any definite decision in this case until a report had been made by the Judge Advocate General's office. There are several questions pertaining to the proceedings which the Secretary thinks will bear careful looking over before the recommendations of the Court for a court martial for Colonel Meade be adopted. Colonel Meade's services have been eminent and conspicuous, and, it is said that the circumstances connected with his alleged offense, are of rather a peculiar character. There is some hint at the Navy Department that personal animus had much to do with the whole affair. It is especially with regard to these suggestions of unfairness that Mr. Long proposes to order a careful investigation by the law officers of the Navy Department.

The degree of completion on September 1 of vessels under construction for the United States Navy, was as follows:—Battleships.—Illinois, 99 per cent.; Maine, 64; Missouri, 44; Ohio, 43; Virginia, 0; Nebraska, 0; Georgia, 1; New Jersey, 0; Rhode Island, 0. Armored



Cruisers.—Pennsylvania, 2; West Virginia, 79; California, 0; Colorado, 5; Maryland, 84; South Dakota, 0. Protected Cruisers.—Denver, 55; Des Moines, 50; Chattanooga, 45; Galveston, 36; Tacoma, 20; Cleveland, 64; St. Louis, 0; Milwaukee, 0; Charleston, 0. Monitors.—Arkansas, 66; Nevada, 91; Florida, 70; Wyoming, 75. Torpedo Boat Destroyers.—Bainbridge, 98; Barry, 90; Chauncey, 90; Dale, 97; Decatur, 98; Hopkins, 76; Hull, 75; Lawrence, 90; Macdonough, 98; Paul Jones, 90; Perry, 89; Preble, 87½; Stewart, 55; Truxtun, 72; Whipple, 71; Worden, 71. Torpedo Boats.—Stringham, 98; Goldsborough, 96; Blakely, 98; De Long, 98; Nicholson, 92; O'Brien, 98; Thornton, 97; Tingey, 68.5; Wilkes, 85. Submarine Torpedo Boats.—Plunger, 25; Adder, 85; Grampus, 51½; Moccasin, 80; Pike, 50; Porpoise, 70; Shark, 68.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department has called for bids on the construction of the new buildings to be erected at the New York Navy Yard under the provisions of the naval appropriating act of the last session of Congress. A fireproof storehouse, eighty by two hundred feet, with an estimated cost of \$146,000; a boat shop constructed of steel and brick, three stories high, and for which an appropriation of cost \$60,000 are to constitute the improvements to be made this year in the New York yard. Other extensive improvements are also to be made under the supervision of the bureau at the Charlestown Navy Yard and at other Navy yards.

At Toulon, Sept. 11, an officer of the name of Malgorn and several midshipmen were landed from the French battleship Magenta for practice in the destruction of railway lines. While Malgorn was demonstrating how this should be done, a detonator exploded. Malgorn's left hand was torn off and four midshipmen were severely wounded.

The designs for the two armored cruisers agreed upon by the Board of Construction, to which we referred last week, will have a speed of 18 knots instead of 28 as was stated.

Two French torpedo boats collided Sept. 18 near Ajaccio, Corsica. One sank in the deep sea. The crew was saved.

The British cruiser Indefatigable, a vessel of 7,000 tons, was aground on the rocks near Quebec, Canada, Sept. 18 at low tide. She got off at high tide, and as she was reported to be leaking badly, she was ordered into dry dock at Quebec for repairs.

The U. S. supply ship Culgoa, Lieutenant Commander Osterhaus, arrived Aug. 30 at Malta, all well on board. The ship was put in quarantine on account of stopping at Suez. After taking in coal and stores, she sailed at 7 a. m. Aug. 31. She is en route to Boston, Mass., where mail should be addressed.

The new Russian war ship Retzivan, built by the Messrs. Cramps of Philadelphia, returned from a builders' trial trip off the Delaware Capes Sept. 16. During the trial it is reported that under forced draught the ship attained a speed of 17.75 knots, with 122 revolutions a minute. Considering that her hull had not been cleaned preliminarily to the trial, and that the coal used was not specially prepared, the performance was considered creditable. On her official trial trip in proper condition, it is expected she will easily make the required speed of 18 knots. The gun tests were satisfactory. There were fired in all 198 shots. Of these 28 rounds were fired from the 12-inch guns in the forward turret and 18 from those in the after turret, the firing being at different degrees of elevation and depression, and with the turrets turning. The tests were made without a deflection of 1-64 of an inch in any part of the entire structure. The main machinery worked admirably on the speed test. Though the electrical mechanisms are more complicated than on any ship previously built by the Cramps, everything worked satisfactorily, and few adjustments were required to place everything in working order. The boilers, which are of the Niclausse water tube type, gave satisfaction.

Another submersible torpedo boat, called the Espadon, was launched Aug. 31, at Cherbourg. The French Navy, therefore, now possesses, or has building, 37 of this class of vessels. According to the naval programme voted by the Chambers last year, there were to be built, between 1900 and 1905, 44 submarine vessels, which, added to the fourteen which France possessed previously to 1900, would give a total of 58 submarine vessels to be completed by 1905.

The French Mediterranean squadron has been engaged in its quarterly target practice. At its conclusion the ships proceeded to a point at which the Toulon authorities had moored an old torpedo boat, which was to serve as a target for shrapnel shell. The aiming practice is said to have been good in most of the ships. It was hoped that the torpedo boat, in which some special arrangements had been made, would not sink, and that it would be possible to discover the amount of damage done upon her, which would have been interesting, considering the smallness of the target and the range, which was between 2,000 and 3,000 metres. Unfortunately the torpedo boat went to the bottom. It was either owing to the direct blow of a shell or to damage caused by the shrapnel bullets.

The trial of the first of the French 23-knot armored cruisers, the Jeanne d'Arc, was not a success. She failed to get over 18 knots with her 28,000 indicated horse power. Her engines were to run at 120 revolutions, as in the case of our later cruisers; but before 110 revolutions were reached they developed great heat in nearly all bearings, which, it is said, were inadequate in surface. There are on board 36 boilers of the small tube express type, and it is said that the feed arrangements became choked, with the result that five of them got red hot, but in no case was any damage done. There is some talk of replacing the boilers, which are of the Guvot type, with some other design. The new vessel is 477 feet long and displaces 11,329 tons, having a broadside of Harveyized armor 6 inches in thickness, tapering to 3 inches at the ends.

Two war ships from the Mexican Government are to be constructed at the Crescent Ship Building Company, Elizabethport, N. J. There were several bidders for the vessels, and although the bid of the Crescent Company was not the lowest, their plans were favored by the Mexican Government. The new vessels are about the size of the Machias class of the United States Navy. They are each 200 ft. long, 33 ft. beam and displace 1,000 tons on a draught of 10 ft. They are of steel throughout, with quarters arranged for comfort in tropical waters. The vessels will carry coal enough to steam 7,000 miles. Their battery consists each of four 4-inch rifles, four 6-pounders and a bow torpedo gun for firing automatic torpedoes. The speed is to be 16 knots an hour. The vessels are so fitted that 200 soldiers, in addition to the regular crew, can be berthed on board, and they can therefore be used as transports for transferring troops hurriedly from one part of Mexico to another.

The Mexican Government has sent a strong and capable commission to superintend the building of the ships. It is headed by Col. Flaviano Paliza. He has with him his construction engineer and a large force of officers and cadets, who will see every part of the vessels assembled, and will be ordered to duty on them when completed. The engines of the warships are triple expansion of about 2,400 H. P. The boilers are of the tubular type.

The Arctic steamer Erik, in command of Lieut. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, Aug. 29, has arrived at North Sydney, C. B., all well. In a letter dated at Conger, April 4, 1901, Lieut. Peary summarized the results of his year's work as follows: First—The rounding of the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world, probably the most northerly land. Second—The highest latitude yet attained in the Western Hemisphere (83 degrees, 50 north). Third—The determination of the origin of the so-called paleocystic ice, etc.

The five submarine boats which are being built for the Admiralty will be launched in Walney Channel privately, but it is not yet settled whether they will be redocked and afterward sent by rail to one of the government dockyards, or remain in the water after being launched, says the "Naval and Military Gazette." Probably that will depend upon the success of the first experiments, but they will in any case be taken without delay to one of the government dockyards. It is not proposed to lay down another submarine until these have been thoroughly tested.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

### MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States Warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States Warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States Warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Fort Monroe, Va.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.  
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Fort Monroe, Va.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Fort Monroe, Va.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. MANNEY. At Fort Monroe, Va.

MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Fort Monroe, Va.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO, (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Genoa, Italy.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Genoa.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Macelo, Brazil.

Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Mare Island, Cal.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Thomas A. Kearney. At Sausalito, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead, at San Francisco, Cal.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander.

Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Commander.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickins. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Nagasaki, Japan.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Cavite, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Cavite, P. I.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Iloilo, P. I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cavite, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Sydney, N. S. W.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Nagasaki, Japan.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care American Consul.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Chefoo, China.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Newchwang,

China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Catbalogan, P. I.

SATURN. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Nagasaki, Japan.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Cavite, P. I.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Hong Kong.

### GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I.

GUARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Gandara River, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Mindanao.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Catbalogan, P. I.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr. At Cavite, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cuyos.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Iloilo.

QUINOS, Lieut. Wm. R. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.

SAMAR, Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon. At Cebu.

URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite, P. I.

### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Cambridge, Md. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Madeira. Hold mail. Returning to the United States.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Left Gibraltar Sept. 12 en route to the United States. To proceed to Boston to go out of commission. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Gloucester, Mass. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Buffalo, N. Y.

NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Acapulco.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island Yard, Cal., repairing until Nov. 1. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

UNCAS, Chief Brian J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Left Bremerton Sept. 17 for San Diego. Address San Diego, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 30; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 18; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising with following itinerary: Arrive Helsingfors, Finland, Russia, Sept. 17; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Kronstadt, near St. Petersburg, Russia, Sept. 23; leave Sept. 28, and arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, or Kiel, Germany, Oct. 2; leave Oct. 6, and arrive The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 14, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., Oct. 18; leave Oct. 22 and arrive Madeira Islands Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan Porto Rico, Nov. 17. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Lisbon, Portugal. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Due at Gibraltar, Oct. 16; Ville Franche, Oct. 28; Naples, Nov. 22; Smyrna, Dec. 17; Algiers, Jan. 21; Gibraltar, Feb. 10; Funchal, Feb. 17; Tenerife, Feb. 23; San Juan, Mar. 14.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: Leave Punta Delgada, Azores, Sept. 21, and arrive Gibraltar Sept. 30; leave Oct. 5, and arrive Madeira Oct. 11; leave Oct. 19, and arrive Trinidad, B. W. I., Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 23, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Bermuda, March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

HARTFORD, Comdr. J. M. Hawley. Itinerary: Arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 8; leave Sept. 13, and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 23, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 26, 1901. Address St. Thomas, W. I. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At New York.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, at Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, N. Y. Address Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. at Bremerton, Wash.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary: Arrive Gibraltar Sept. 21; leave Sept. 23 and arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 10; leave Nov. 1; arrive Villefrance, France, Nov. 7; leave Nov. 14 and arrive Gibraltar Nov. 24; leave Dec. 2 and arrive Barbados, W. I., Dec. 25; leave Jan. 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENNSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C. attached to Training School. Address there.

### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise.

Arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. Address Boston, Mass.



**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. Will arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of Board of Education, 50th street and Park Avenue, New York City.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. On cruise. Arrive Madeira Sept. 12; leave Sept. 22 and arrive Delaware Breakwater Oct. 25. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

**COLUMBIA**, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

**FRANKLIN**, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**RICHMOND**, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

**WABASH**, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

## TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

**DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON**.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

**ALEXANDER**. En route to United States. Left Valparaiso, Chili, for Montevideo, Uruguay.

**CAESAR** (Collier, merchant, officers and crew). En route to Port Said, Egypt, returning to United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

**HANNIBAL**, en route to Lambert's Pt., Va. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**JUSTIN**. At Guam, Ladrones Islands. Address there.

**LEONIDAS**. At San Juan, P. R. Address Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**NERO**. At U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilique Bay, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

## FISH COMMISSION

**ALBATROSS**, Comdr. J. F. Moser, at Port Townsend, Wash. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

**FISH HAWK**, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 12.—Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan, detached command Nipsic upon reporting of relief; continue other duties.

Paym. Hiram E. Drury, detached Kentucky upon reporting of relief; to Brooklyn (fleet paymaster).

Paym. Livingston Hunt, detached Oct. 1; to Kentucky, per Army transport, Nov. 15.

Paym. Ck. Oliver G. Haskett, appointed for duty at Training Station, San Francisco.

Paym. Ck. Stephen J. Harvey, appointed for duty at Naval Station, Guam.

Paym. Walter L. Wilson, order 16th modified; to New Orleans by Army transport sailing Oct. 1.

SEPT. 14.—Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, member Schley Court of Inquiry.

Capt. George A. Converse, to command Illinois.

Lieut. William L. Howard, to Illinois when commissioned.

Lieut. Herman O. Stickney, to Norfolk Yard, Oct. 15.

Lieut. Eugene L. Blissett, order to Naval Academy revoked; to Asiatic Station, via Solace.

Ensign Ernest C. Keenan, from Solace to Indiana.

Paym. Walter L. Wilson, order 6th modified; on detachment settle accounts and to Asiatic Station for New Orleans.

Acting Gunner Robert E. Cox, from Constellation to Newport News, Va., assistant inspector ordnance.

SEPT. 15.—Sunday.

## ORDERS FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

The following orders of Navy were cabled Sept. 20 to Navy Department:

Capt. H. S. Draper, Marine Corps, from New York to Yokohama Hospital.

First Lieut. J. G. Muir, Marine Corps, from Marine Brigade to Yokohama Hospital.

Capt. D. D. Porter, Marine Corps, from Cavite to New York.

Naval Cadet J. C. Fremont, to Brooklyn.

Asst. Surg. F. A. Asserton and J. W. Backus, to Cavite Hospital.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Peck, to the Manila.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 6.—Capt. Wm. B. Lemly, A. Q. M., from duty in connection with the completion of new Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, League Island, and in order to assume the duties of assistant quartermaster at the headquarters of the Marine Corps.

Col. F. L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to Annapolis, Md., for duty in connection with the selection of a new site for the Marine Barracks and officers' quarters at that station.

First Lieut. Logan Feland ordered to accompany the quartermaster to Annapolis.

SEPT. 7.—Major Thomas N. Wood, unexpired portion of leave revoked; ordered to return to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, and report for duty on the morning of the 12th inst.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter temporarily detached from the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, and detailed as provost marshal of the Court of Inquiry ordered to convene at the Navy Yard, Washington, on Sept. 13.

SEPT. 10.—Capt. J. A. Lejune, leave extended for one month.

Major Henry C. Haines, granted leave for one month from the 1st proximo.

Capt. Melville J. Shaw granted leave for two months.

First Lieut. Edwin A. Jones, from the Mare Island Marine Barracks to the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

SEPT. 11.—First Lieut. Richard M. Cutts from the Wisconsin to the Solace, relieving First Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger, who is ordered to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

First Lieut. Jay M. Salladay from the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, to the Wisconsin.

Second Lieut. Sydney W. Brewster granted leave for four days.

SEPT. 12.—Major Chas. H. Lauchheimer, granted leave of absence for ten days.

SEPT. 15.—Major Lincoln Karmany and Capt. Arthur T. Marx, ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty.

Capt. Henry Leonard, ordered to accompany the Secretary of Navy, as aide, to Washington for duty in connection with the funeral ceremonies of late President of United States.

Major Charles L. McCawley, ordered to Washington for duty in connection with the funeral ceremonies of late President, Sept. 16.

First Lieut. Logan Feland, ordered to proceed to Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of supervising the work of staking the foundation of new Marine Barracks to be erected at that station.

Capt. Wm. B. Lemly, granted leave of absence for one week.

Major Charles L. McCawley, A. Q. M., ordered to proceed to Trenton, N. J., on public business.

## NAVY CHANGES.

Commissions, etc., in Navy from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15: COMMISSIONED.

Pay Dir. J. Foster, from Aug. 27.

Pay Insp. R. Fraser, from Aug. 27.

Paym. E. W. Bonnaffon, from Aug. 27.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Burdick, from April 2.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Gage, from May 12.

Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, from Aug. 15.

## RESIGNED.

Ensign H. L. Collins, from expiration of leave.

Asst. Surgeon C. R. Burr, from expiration of leave.

## RETIRED.

Capt. O. W. Farenholt, from Sept. 1.

Pay Dir. D. A. Smith, from Aug. 27.

## DIED.

Med. Dir. T. J. Turner, retired, at Mackinock Island, Mich., Aug. 20.

Lieut. A. J. Dabney, retired, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SEPT. 7.—2d Lieut. W. W. Yoynes ordered to report in person at the Treasury Department Sept. 9.

SEPT. 9.—3d Lieut. W. A. O'Malley ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of the Dallas in New York.

Chief Engineer J. H. Chalker ordered to Richmond, Va., for duty at the Trigg Shipbuilding Works.

The Revenue cutter Grant, Capt. Tostler, arrived at Port Townsend Sept. 12, from a three months' cruise, during which she steamed some 8,000 miles. Col. Howard M. Kutchin, special agent of the Treasury Department, who was sent north to inspect all of the canneries in Alaska was also on board. Sixty-eight canneries were visited. With the exception of a few minor infractions they were complying with the regulations. The Grant reports that the hatcheries are in good condition, and especially at Karluk, and that all of the canneries are enthusiastic over the establishment of the hatcheries, and that by next season each cannery will maintain individual hatcheries.

At Chilcoot the head chiefs of the Chilcoot and Dyea tribes, together with about fifty of the leading members of the tribes, called upon Colonel Kutchin, and made many complaints against the whites for encroaching upon their fishing grounds. The burden of their complaints was to the effect that the nets and seines of the white men were so numerous that the salmon were prevented from entering the streams in large numbers, and that they found it difficult to catch enough fish for their winter supply, and also deprived them of fishing for a livelihood. Colonel Kutchin explained to them that there was no law to prevent such action on the part of the whites, and at their solicitation he promised to submit their complaints to the proper authorities. During the cruise Captain Tostler secured a large number of totem poles, which he will place among his Indian curio collection in the museum at Tacoma. These poles are hundreds of years old and represent tribes that are now practically extinct. The carving is more skillfully done and the representations on them are different from the latter-day totems.

## SCHLEY COURT RECONVENES.

The Naval Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of Admiral Schley reassembled at the Navy Yard, Washington, on Sept. 20. Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay occupied the seat formerly held by Rear Admiral Howison. Judge Advocate Lemly read the order of the Department appointing Admiral Ramsay to the court, and then asked Admiral Schley whether he had objection to urge against any member of the court. The Admiral arose and said:

"I have not."

The Judge Advocate then swore the members of the court collectively, and was in turn sworn in as Judge Advocate. A letter from Admiral Schley to the Department requesting to be supplied with all papers bearing upon the case, and the Department's answer granting the request were read. The court then withdrew to discuss methods of procedure. Returning, the Judge Advocate asked Admiral Schley, referring to him as "the applicant," whether he had any suggestions to make as to the method of procedure; whether he had something to offer or desired him (the J. A.) to proceed. Admiral Schley responded with a nod of the head and a wave of the hand. "Go ahead," he said.

Captain Lemly then presented the report of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898, a hydrographic chart of the West Indies and adjacent seas and other charts. He explained that they were introduced not as testimony but as papers of reference.

Replying to a question from Judge Wilson of Admiral Schley's counsel, he said they would not preclude the introduction of original documents. Captain Parker, of counsel for the applicant, objected to the hydrographic chart as grossly inaccurate, but withdrew his objection when assured the chart would not be used as evidence.

The first witness called was Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, who commanded the Massachusetts in the West Indies campaign. He told of joining the Flying Squadron under Schley's command at Newport News, of going to Key West, and then on May 22 of going to Cienfuegos, Cuba. Key West had been left on May 19, 1898, and Cienfuegos was reached on the 22d.

"What was then done to secure communication with the Cuban forces on shore?" Captain Lemly asked.

"Nothing to my knowledge," the witness replied. "I did not see that anything was done, but I understood that information concerning the Cubans was received through Captain McCalla," Admiral Higginson testified.

The witness also spoke of the fleet's leaving Santiago for Key West on the night of its arrival at the former place and how, after steaming westward for some time, the vessels all, in response to Commodore Schley's signals, returned and steamed to within three miles of the mouth of the harbor.

"What happened to cause the decision to return to Key West?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"What was the condition of the weather at the time for coaling at sea?"

"It was not impossible to coal, I think."

"Did you have any conference with the commanding officer in regard to returning to Santiago after you had got on the way to Key West?"

"No. We acted under general orders. All we did was to follow the signals of the flagship—the signals of the Commander-in-Chief."

Speaking of the conditions when Santiago harbor was again reached, the witness said that he could see well into the harbor, and that he saw the Spanish ship Christobal Colon lying in the outer harbor. He did not remember seeing other vessels.

Describing this engagement, Admiral Higginson said it was on the day before the arrival of reinforcements under Rear Admiral Sampson. He said that Admiral

Schley had come aboard and said that he wanted "to go in and fire on the Colon."

"So we went in and fired on her," continued the witness. The shots fell short of the Colon, and the Spanish shore batteries in turn fired at the bombarding ships.

In reply to questions as to what had been accomplished by the bombardment, the witness replied that it had served to draw the fire of the Spanish battery and to give an idea of what it was composed of.

"Where was Admiral Schley during the bombardment?"

"At one time he was with me in the conning tower, but most of the time he was outside of it. I was near him most of the time."

"Describe the Admiral's manner in this engagement."

"I hardly know how to answer that question except to say that his manner was that of a commander-in-chief."

The Judge-Advocate then asked: "What impression did the Admiral's manner in that engagement make upon you?"

Mr. Raynor of counsel for Schley objected to this question, and, after some contention, it was withdrawn. Judge-Advocate Lemly said, before withdrawing the question, that he considered the point as embraced in the precept, and, while the task was a disagreeable one, he considered it his duty to press it, and intimated that he would do so at another time.

In reply to a question by the court, Admiral Higginson said that he did not believe that Commodore Schley had done all that he should have done to destroy the Colon while she lay at anchor.

The defense objected. Admiral Dewey said the court considered itself obliged to get at all the facts. Judge Wilson for Admiral Schley said he would reserve the right to take exception later to requests for opinions of witnesses, even when put by the court.

The court, which had begun its sessions at 11 a. m., took a recess at 1 p. m.

## CEREMONIES AT WEST POINT.

The members of the corps of the Cadets and all Regular troops stationed at West Point were paraded on Sept. 16 and the official order announcing to the Army the death of the President was read to them by Cadet Adjutant Fraiser, after which all recitations and duties were suspended for the day. At sunrise a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and half-hour guns were fired until sunset, when a national salute of forty-five guns was fired.

At 10 o'clock the Cadets, in full dress uniform, with their colors draped in mourning, marched out and formed in line. The Regular detachments marched out from the opposite side of the parade, and formed in rear of the cadet battalion. After the parade was formed, the command "parade rest," was given while the band marched down the line playing a funeral dirge. As the band came back to their position on the right of the line, they played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The Cadet-Adjutant in a clear voice then read the official order from the War Department. The cadets passed in review before Col. Treat, Commandant of Cadets, who was surrounded by his staff, and were dismissed. The cadets will wear a band of crepe on the left arm for thirty days.

On Thursday, Sept. 19, the following memorial exercises were held at Memorial Hall: Music, the Burial Service, Hymn, "Lead Kindly Light;" Address, by the Chaplain; Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee;" Prayer and Benediction.

The following message was received by the Superintendent:

Mexico City, Mexico, Sept. 14.

To the Director of Military School, West Point, N. Y.:

The director, officers, teachers and cadets of the Mexican Military School send their condolences to all the members of the academy for the treacherous assassination of which the President of the republic has become a victim.

JOAQUIN BELTRAN,

Colonel of Staff, Director.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Cummings Paine, mother of the late Lieut. Comdr. Sumner C. Paine, U. S. N., died at West Lebanon, N. H., Aug. 22.

The funeral of the late Post. Q. M. Sergt. Francis Lorenz, U. S. A., retired, took place with military honors at Fort Wadsworth on Sept. 4. Sergeant Lorenz was for some years past on duty as messenger in the office of the Inspector General's Department of the East at Governors Island.

Mrs. Margaret Boyle, mother of Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, U. S. A., died at Brooklyn Hills, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1901, in her 92d year.

Adjutant General Royster of North Carolina, in orders of Sept. 7, announces the death of Capt. William H. Overman in Salisbury, N. C., July 16, 1901, after an illness of a week. Captain Overman was born in Salisbury, N. C., October 10, 1846. In the Civil War, when but 17 years of age, he commanded Co. B, 2d N. C. Junior Reserves and served the cause of the Confederacy with conspicuous gallantry, surrendering with Johnston's men. "One of his chief joys," says General Royster, "was to be of service to his people. In all the relations of life he was an ideal type of North Carolina manhood. The state mourns his death, and the Guard has lost a most efficient and faithful officer."

Otho Bane Rosenbaum, son of Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, 26th Inf., died at Libmanan, Southern Luzon, Aug. 3, 1901, aged one year and two months.

The Navy Department has received notification of the death at Hong Kong of Capt. Herbert L. Draper, of the Marine Corps, of heart failure.

Letters from members of the family, sojourning in Europe, describe the last hours of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Col., U. S. A., retired, who passed away while touring abroad. He had been in excellent health prior to his seventy-second birthday, but on that day complained of great pain, managing, however, to keep about on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 1 and 2. He was conscious until 7 p. m. of Wednesday, Sept. 4, dying two hours later. At his bedside were his daughter Helen and some friends. The body will be brought home as early as possible by Mr. and Mrs. Purly. The youngest daughter will be unable to return immediately on account of illness.

## MILITARY RULE IN CONTRAST.

(From Aparri (P. I.) News, 10th Inf. Journal.)

Talk about military rule! Civil government has only been instituted in certain parts of the island since July 4th, and one governor and his secretary are already in the clutches of the law, and he is not the only one complaint has been lodged against—there are others.



## MEETING OF THE G. A. R.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 16, 1901.

The success of the 35th annual encampment of the G. A. R., while exceeding the fondest anticipations of the comrades, was only what the good people of Cleveland wanted the "boys" to realize, for Cleveland had promised to entertain them and that promise meant a great deal more than previously enjoyed and proved that Cleveland, like Ohio, was fully in evidence throughout the past week by not only providing entertainments but also in arranging comforts never before experienced at encampments, in fact, while the residents believed that they had captured the G. A. R., the boys in blue realized that Cleveland and its people with their belongings "were theirs."

Some 250,000 visitors, including about 50,000 "old boys," who touched elbows during the dark and bloody days of the Rebellion, are now shouting the praise Cleveland's magnificent hospitality with its accompanying comforts never before enjoyed at a national encampment though each previously visited city did its utmost, it is unnecessary to dwell specifically further than to say that its social success was greatly enhanced by the hospitality of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion by its Cleveland companions, for they entertained visiting companions "immensely."

And yet there was sadness, for had not our beloved companion, Major William McKinley, received a mortal wound from the hand of the viper assassin, and the life of our President was fast ebbing at the hour when the companions had thrown open their doors to their comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and instead of the stories of the camp fire a pall hung over the heads of the assembled comrades, and tears instead of merrymaking showed that visions of another "vacant chair" left by their beloved comrade in arms who was then taking up the silent march to the beyond to await the last reveille with his chums gone before.

Capt. F. A. Kendall, U. S. Army, retired, who with Capt. H. Q. Sargent and Levi T. Schofield, formed the resident executive committee of the Loyal Legion of entertainment, was too much overcome with grief to preside and called upon Companion Horatio King to give to the comrades the latest words from the chamber of death, and mourning shrouded the banquet hall. Companion "Joe" Hawley and Comrade Leo Rassieus made heartfelt remarks and companion and comrade silently left for their homes.

The same sadness prevailed during the encampment where at frequent intervals a thousand comrades stood at parade rest with bowed heads as the chaplain read the latest bulletins and prayed for the recovery of Comrade McKinley. No business other than election of officers was transacted.

The rooms provided for entertaining the visiting companions were kept open during the week and were visited by several hundred distinguished companions who compared notes of "since we met thirty years ago," as they lunched, or over their coffee, their Havanas, and toasted each others "old" regiment with punch, it was a royal feast provided by the genial companions, leading men of the nation and the modest sabatren mingled as in the days from '61 to '65.

Among the most distinguished met with were Generals J. M. Hawley, Jos. Burnett, Daniel E. Sickles, Oliver O. Howard, and Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. Army; Geo. K. Nash, and his competitor for the governorship the genial and meritorious Clous, who deservedly retired with his star; Gen. Horatio C. King, loved by the Army of the Potomac; Colonel Godfrey, 9th U. S. Cav., whose son, Dr. Godfrey, distinguished himself at Santiago; Col. Lewis M. Hosea, commander of the Ohio commandery, Loyal Legion; Gen. Charles F. Manderson, Gen. W. D. Hamilton, Gen. W. R. Warnock, Gen. John C. Black, who has, in addition to his fame, that of being the handsomest man at the encampment; Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Col. W. F. Goodspeed, Gen. G. S. Carpenter, U. S. Army; Gen. A. L. Chetlin, Major H. P. Ruzins, U. S. A., retired; Major Geo. F. Foote, U. S. A., retired; Major Hicks, who, with Gen. Hawley, were Captain Kendall's guests; John O. Shaw, late U. S. Navy; Senator Mark Hanna and several hundred other companions of distinction gained in the Civil War.

Captain Kendall was delightfully aided by his son, Companion Nathan Kendall, and Companion Schofield, son of Captain Schofield, who, by the way, designed the grand soldiers' and sailors' monument which makes Cleveland doubtless the rival of Indianapolis in the memory of those who stood by and cemented the Union with their blood.

MARCOTTE.

## FROM THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK.

Miyajima, Japan, Aug. 3, 1901.

The New York has been making quite a tour of the great inland sea of Japan since she left Yokohama last week. A most pathetic scene was the departure of the U. S. S. Bennington from Yokohama on Sunday, July 21. She was homeward bound and was flying the large silken flag presented by her officers to her captain. We were gathered on the quarter deck to give her God speed, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne" and a number of other appropriate airs as she slowly steamed past the flagship, with her four hundred-foot homeward-bound pennant floating in the breeze. The crews manned the riggings and exchanged three hearty cheers. When the Bennington steamed past H. M. I. Terrible, her crew also manned the stays and gave three hearty cheers.

The English have been our best neighbors so far on this trip, but of course the Japs have gone out of their way to honor the grandson of Commodore Perry, and we don't count them in this statement. I speak of the foreigners met in route. There was a great welling up of intense feeling when the mother flagship bade farewell to the natty little Bennington, the finest of the smaller cruisers. Just before we left Yokohama Captain Deland and his lieutenant were suddenly detached and ordered to the Cavite Naval station.

The unveiling of the Perry monument was attended with much ceremony and celebration, fireworks, speech-making, and feasting. Following this event Rear Admiral Rodgers and his officers have been frequently entertained by the Japanese officials. One of the most impressive, as well as typically Japanese of these entertainments was that given by the Yokohama Club on July 8. The guests were arranged around a large hall, seated cross-legged upon silk cushions, and real Japanese food was served on little stands placed in front of each guest, while Japanese dances, plays and juggling were in progress in the central part of the hall.

The ship will dock on Aug. 12 at Kure, the Japanese naval station, the privilege being quite a concession, as it is the first time it has been accorded to a foreigner. From Kure we go back to Kobe, whence we shall perhaps go over to the China coast. We hope soon to get

on the European Station, a station for which the New York is admirably adapted.

The following is a translation of the invitation to a reception in honor of Admiral Rodgers and the officers on board the New York by the members of the Kohaquon Club of Tokio:

"Dear Sir: On the 18th inst. at Tokio, there will be a dinner given at Sheba Park by the Kohaquon Club at 6:00 p. m. Will you come? If so, dress as you please. Please let me know if you can accept."

"BARON ENOUYE."

On Wednesday, July 24, a reception was given on board the flagship by Admiral Rodgers and the captains and others officers of the squadron. Among the guests were the captain and officers of H. M. S. Ter-

Following is the program of an entertainment given on board the New York at Mitsugama, Japan, July 31:

Part I.—Cakewalk, "Dandy Sandy," Webster. U. S. Flagship New York's Band.

Minstrel, Interlocutor, F. Shafer; Bones, N. D. Woodworth; Tambo, J. F. Dunbar. Chorus: B. Holcer, W. Nagle, R. O'Brien, T. B. Downey, E. T. White, J. Adair, F. S. Carter, J. H. Snyder, J. Lee, G. E. Ray.

Opening Chorus, "My Old Kentucky Home;" "I Couldn't Stand to See Ma Baby Lose," N. D. Woodworth; "I'm Going Back," B. Holcer; "Her Raus Mit Him," W. Nagle; "Take Back the Engagement Ring," R. O'Brien; Buck Dance, T. B. Downey; "I Can't Tell Why I Loves You But I Do," E. T. White; "Goo-Goo Eyes," J. F. Dunbar.

Part II.—Cosmopolitan Characteristic, Crosby. U. S. Flagship New York's Band.

Poetry and Vehement Prose in Action, J. F. Spink; Coon Song with Guitar Accompaniment, N. D. Woodworth; Banjo Solo, Prof. Geo. Thorne; Song and Dance, J. Lee; Recitation—"The Face Upon the Bar Room Floor," J. F. Dunbar; "The Sailor's Consolation," J. Adair; Song and Dance, F. Shafer; Cornet Solo, N. Geraci; Boxing Bout, H. Richling and E. Sippel; Finale, Star Spangled Banner. U. S. Flagship Band.

Bandmaster, J. H. Stockton; Violin Accompanist, J. Ryan; Piano Accompanist, L. Dorris.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 17.

There has been recently placed in the chapel at the Naval Academy a very handsome memorial window, which is expected to be unveiled with appropriate memorial services some time during the early part of October. The window is in memory of Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, who died Oct. 15, 1890; it was made in New York and cost \$20,000. It is the handsomest memorial window in the State and one of the most costly, and is much larger than any of the memorial windows in the Naval Academy Chapel. Its size was ordered to correspond with the windows of the new Naval Academy Chapel to be erected at the Academy. It is proposed to remove the Mason window to the new chapel upon its completion. The window is unique in design and artistic in construction. The central figure is that of a knight, partly clad in armor, and wearing a robe, falling from the shoulders. In his hands he holds horizontally a sword, the hilt of which is in his right hand, while his left touches the blade. On either side of the figure are angels in flowing drapery, and holding palm branches above the head of the Sir Knight. Below the figure is the inscription in Old English, "I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me shall never die," and the following:

"In memory of Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, January 8, 1848; Oct. 15, 1890. A man of unblemished integrity, spotless character, and of true gentleness and purity of life; an officer whose courageous example will ever serve as an inspiration to all who admire perfect manliness and unflinching heroism."

It is thought the window will be unveiled about Oct. 15. Definite plans are awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Mason, who is now traveling in Europe.

Respect was paid to President McKinley at the Naval Academy. When the news of his death reached here Superintendent Wainwright issued an official order, and all day Sunday guns were fired at the Naval Academy at intervals of half an hour. On Sunday morning Chaplain H. H. Clark, chaplain at the Naval Academy, preached a special service to the marines at Camp Wainwright. The sermon was well attended, and the men sang with spirit.

Thursday will be a holiday for all the employees at the Naval Academy, and special memorial services will be held on that day.

Candidate E. M. Pegg, of Pennsylvania, who successfully passed his mental examination for admission to the Naval Academy, has had his physical examination waived and has entered the Academy as a cadet.

Lieut. E. L. Beach, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. H. J. Ziegemeier, wife of Lieut. H. J. Ziegemeier, U. S. N., who has been visiting relatives in Canton, Ohio, has returned to the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Superintendent Wainwright, daughter and son, have returned to the Naval Academy from Jamestown, R. I.

Lieuts. D. M. Garrison, J. H. Holden and F. D. Karus, who were transferred from the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., to the Naval Academy, have reported at the Academy for duty.

Thirty-two alternate candidates for admission to the Naval Academy reported at the Academy on Monday for their entrance examinations.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Sept. 12, 1901.

Shortly after noon Thursday, Sept. 13, the big army transport Sumner passed through the Golden Gate bound for Manila. The Sumner carried 700 tons of freight, a number of recruits, several officers and their families, and a few school teachers.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles R. Greenleaf, who have just returned from Manila, are at the Hotel Pleasanton for the winter.

Gen. William R. Shafer, U. S. A., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. McKittrick, is visiting in Bakersfield. The vocal concert given by Mrs. Marriner-Campbell of San Francisco for the sick and wounded soldiers at the General Hospital, Sept. 11, was largely attended.

Col. W. M. Wallace has gone on a trip of inspection to the Sequoia Park. Colonel Wallace is accompanied by Mrs. Wallace.

Lieut. Cecil C. Smedberg, who has been on special duty at Boise, Idaho, is the guest of his sister, Miss

Gertrude Smedberg, in Oakland. Lieutenant Smedberg leaves in a few days for Los Angeles.

Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, and Mrs. Johnston, who arrived Sept. 6 from Newport, R. I., are residing at 915 Leavenworth street.

Ensign George B. Rice, U. S. N., is registered at the California.

Lieut. James F. McKinley left for the East Saturday night, Sept. 7, to visit his uncle, President McKinley.

Capt. D. J. Rumbough has returned from a short military trip to San Diego.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf left Monday night, Sept. 9, for Buffalo, where he goes to deliver an address at the Pan-American Exposition before the American Public Health Association.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. W. Wurtsbaugh, U. S. N., left Sept. 7 for their new station at Annapolis.

Captain and Mrs. Burgess are entirely settled in their most pleasant quarters.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Sumner Sept. 12 was Mrs. Arthur R. Kerwin and her small daughter. For some months Mrs. Kerwin has been the guest of her father and mother, Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Girard.

During the absence of Colonel Greenleaf, Col. A. C. Girard has assumed the duties of the chief surgeon of the Department.

Mr. Sydney Wilson, after a short stay with his brother, Capt. William H. Wilson of Angel Island, left Sept. 10 for Washington, D. C., where he goes to resume the study of law.

The social monotony of Angel Island was broken Friday evening, Sept. 6, by a very unique card party given by Miss Stoker and her sister, Mrs. Zinn. The house was most beautifully decorated in red and green. High five was the game played. The prizes were won by Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Wilson, Captain Wilson and Dr. Guitard. The guests were: Captain and Mrs. Wilson, Captain and Mrs. Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Guitard, Mr. S. Wilson, Mrs. McBlain, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Rawley.

## COURT-MARTIAL FOR ASSASSINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

No American can recall without humiliation the disgraceful scenes that attended the trial of President Garfield's assassin. It required nearly a year to get him to the gallows, and meanwhile all sorts of persons were freely admitted to see him, many of whom came with their autograph books for his signature, and in the court room he actually handled the bones of his victim, which were passed around among the lawyers as a curiosity. Everything was done that could be done to make the assassin think himself an immortal hero and to encourage other such scoundrels to make a similar bid for what to them is fame.

It appears to me that there is a perfectly obvious remedy for this, which would at least diminish considerably the chances of more assassinations. The Constitution of the United States makes the President commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, and as such he is always on duty. Therefore it would be perfectly proper for Congress to enact a law requiring that any attack on the President, with intent to do him bodily harm, shall be treated as a military offense and the offender be tried by a military court. If you remember how Garfield's assassin took precautions to have himself arrested promptly and lodged safely in jail, trusting to legal tactics to secure his final acquittal, I think you must admit that if he had known he would be dealt with by a court-martial he would not have committed the murder.

To my mind, the objection to guarding the President, on the ground that he should be treated only like any other citizen, is so shallow that any intelligent man should be ashamed to repeat it. In the first place, we owe it to the President as an individual, on the principle that when we require a servant to incur extra hazard we are bound to furnish him, if possible, with extra protection. And on the other hand, when with great expenditure of energy and money we have made choice of a chief magistrate, we owe it to ourselves to do whatever we can to prevent that choice from being frustrated by the bullet of an assassin. If we knew that incendiaries were lurking about the national capitol, we should put double guards around the building. And, indeed, when we know that the life of any citizen is threatened we give him protection.

We now know that every President, however modestly he may bear himself in his great office, and however firmly he may be held in the affections of the people, is in danger of assassination, and if we do not act upon this knowledge we are criminally foolish.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 11, 1901.

Lieut. John Ryan, recently appointed first lieutenant of Troop D, 12th Cavalry, arrived at the post last week and entered upon his new duties at once. Mrs. Ryan and the children, who are at present at San Antonio, are expected to arrive as soon as their quarters are in readiness. Lieut. Ryan has selected those formerly occupied by Capt. A. C. Macomb, 5th Cavalry.

Mrs. Loughborough, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Marie, and her two sons, left the post the first of last week for Los Angeles, Cal., where Mrs. Loughborough's parents reside. After spending a few days there they will go on with Major Loughborough to San Francisco, where they will reside during Major Loughborough's absence in the Philippines.

Mrs. Randall and her children, daughter and grandchildren of Dr. Baird, post surgeon, returned from Cloud Croft this week and will spend a few days at the post before returning to their home in Dallas, Tex. Mrs. Baird is returning from the mountain resort overland.

Two carloads of commissary stores were received this last week and it is thought that before long two other troops of the 12th Cavalry will be ordered to this post as two inquiries have been made as to the stable capacity for horses here.

Major Loughborough and the thirty odd soldiers of the 25th Inf., did not get away from the post until the last of the week. The Major was no doubt glad to get away as he has had considerable trouble with his men ever since he came to Bliss more than two years ago the final winding up of which was the recent court at Dallas.

The hospital is being inclosed in a wire fence to prevent the burros and other animals from destroying the grass and trees.

Miss Alice Hubbard of Austin, Tex., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Logan.



## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 27 Lieut. Edward Croft, 19th Inf., commanding Co. A, with 30 men of the mounted detachment from his company, and about 20 native scouts, with Sergeant Kelly in charge, went out scouting about four miles from Cebu, Island of Cebu. They ran into about 150 insurgents, with 75 rifles. The engagement was a very warm one lasting about three hours. Lieutenant Croft had three narrow escapes; the first shot went through his shoe, the second through his field glasses, and the third took effect in his groin. Corporal P. H. Conroy, Co. A, 19th Inf., was shot in the leg above the ankle. After fighting for about three hours the enemy retreated behind a long gulch. The Americans pushed after them but were unable to discover the trail leading across. At this point the contesting forces were at so close range that the insurgents could easily be distinguished, and one white man could be recognized fighting with them. Lieutenant Croft concentrated his fire as much as possible in that direction. The fire at this point was extremely warm and it was with much difficulty that the lieutenant could get his native troops face the galling fire from the opposite side of the gulch. It was here that Croft was wounded. The engagement continued till reinforcements arrived from the post. The insurgent loss was seven killed and thirteen taken prisoners. It is reported that the insurgent general, Luga, was in command.

A Cebu correspondent of the Manila "Times" writing under date of Aug. 2, said that Corporal Nicholson, with nine privates from Co. H, 19th Inf., and ten native policemen, left Argao on a scout on the afternoon of July 31 to barrio Mandiliquit. Arriving about midnight they surrounded a house where the insurgents were having a dance and ordered them to surrender, but instead of doing so they put out the lights and commenced to jump through the windows and floor, firing a few shots. The soldiers and policemen fired, killing eight. Two were captured. Private Arthur Harrison was wounded seriously in the right leg between the knee and hip.

In a proclamation dated Batangas, Province of Batangas, July 4, General Malvar luridly describes his plans for driving out the "American invaders." He orders former General Cailles to be shot and declares that Lieutenant Colonels Caballos and Cortez have 1,400 guns.

Advices from Tanauan, Batangas, contain the information obtained from a native scout that General Malvar was camped in a strongly fortified position about twenty miles from Tanauan with 500 followers, 300 of whom were armed with Mausers, Remingtons, and a few Krags.

Fifty American renegades and deserters are reported to be with Malvar, and it was this element that had been persuading him to hold out and not surrender. Malvar's band is composed of the remnants of the insurrection in Batangas province and they assert that they will annihilate every American soldier who attempts to climb the mountain trail. It will be necessary for any force to climb a high mountain to reach Malvar's camp. The second battalion and headquarters of the 20th Infantry are at Tanauan, and the first and third battalions are scattered through the country from Tanauan to the town of Batangas.

An unusual feature of the Filipino situation has been the appearance in the field of General Cailles who, with 300 of his veterans, has been out after his renegade colonel, Caballos, and incidentally to meet any and all comers from the command of the stubborn and crafty Malvar. Cailles has been in company with detachments of the 21st and 8th Infantry and 1st Cavalry. The former insurrecto troops are well equipped with Krags, plenty of ammunition and rations for a month's hike. Cailles declares that he will not quit the field until he has brought every armed insurgent to the realization of the futility of a once popular struggle.

Manila papers bring accounts of the nipping in the bud of a new Katipunan Society engineered by Colonel Torres, the old revolutionist, who with his chief conspirators have been locked up. An amour with a female relative of Torres is said to have resulted in the unearthing of the plot.

When General Corbin's party stopped at Calbayog, Island of Samar, the General held a long conference with General Hughes, whose headquarters are at that place, on the condition of the campaign against Lucban in Samar. The Americans were then making little progress in the campaign for the reason that there are absolutely no roads or trails of any sort in the interior of the island. Lucban, when he heard that the Americans were coming against him in force, adopted the policy of burning all the towns near the coast, as in this a double purpose—to force the natives to move into the interior where he could levy on them for assistance, and to destroy any possible garrisons for the Americans. When General Hughes inaugurated the present campaign against the insurgent leader he adopted the plan of rebuilding the burned towns and inducing the natives to return and occupy them. In the pueblo of Calbayog where General Hughes had his headquarters, there were barely 2,000 people when he occupied the town. Now Calbayog has a population of over 15,000. As soon as roads and trails can be opened up probably not until after the close of the present rainy season, the active campaign against Lucban will be resumed and a final attempt made to crush the insurrection in Samar. We get these details from the Manila "Times."

Capt. John D. L. Hartman, with a detachment of K Troop, 1st Cav., from Bauan, Batangas, July 16, captured the greater part of the command of Commandante Narcario Villanueva and Capt. Bernarde Magdalos, bringing in 34 prisoners, 22 rifles, four bolos and two daggers. Major Villanueva was one of Malvar's officers in whom he placed much confidence.

General Chaffee gave a banquet to General Corbin at the Army and Navy Club, Manila, July 24. The Army guests present were: General Corbin, General Wheaton, General Wade, General Sternberg, General Ballance, General Davis, General Funston, Colonels Sanger, Woodruff, Robe, Hall, Johnston, Major Kerr, Colonel Humphrey, Captain Cruse, Major Pitcher, Lieutenant Wagner, Captain Hutchison, Captain Reid, Lieutenant Harper and Captain Lindsay.

General Chaffee has been elected president of the Army and Navy Club of Manila, and Captain F. DeW. Ramsey, 9th Inf., secretary and treasurer.

The Manila "Times" of Aug. 10 said: "Mrs. Chaffee, with her young son and daughter, sailed on the Lawton to China, for a tour of China and Japan. She will be missed, for, although she had been in Manila but

a short time, she had already endeared herself to a large circle of friends."

The United States cable ship Burnside, with General Greeley, chief signal officer, U. S. A., aboard, returned to Manila from a thirty days' inspection of the cable and telegraph system of the islands. Every island and principal port was visited, and a thorough inspection made. The trip was productive of many good results. The few remaining small islands and posts that are not now connected by wire and cable are to be placed in communication as soon as possible.

## STATE TROOPS.

Adjutant General Dalton of Massachusetts announces that the annual State General Rifle and Carbine Competitions will be held on the range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, Walnut Hill, Woburn, as follows: The rifle competition will be held on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901. The carbine competition will be held on Thursday, Oct. 3.

It is interesting to note the excellent discipline displayed by the men of the 69th N. Y., on their recent visit to Boston. Although the men were given the freedom of the city, and were in the hands of a most generous host, there was no misbehavior, and nothing but praise has been heard of the conduct of the men. Colonel Duffy in a regimental order, takes occasion to compliment his command for their exemplary behavior.

The 31st Separate Company of Mohawk, N. Y., Captain Eddy, in order to liquidate a debt of \$2,000, has arranged for a series of entertainments to be given during the approaching autumn and winter at the armory as follows: Oct. 18, Nov. 27, Dec. 31, Jan. 24, Feb. 21 and March 17. The company has been improving in personnel, drill and discipline, and is anxious to rid itself of the handicap of debt.

Lieut. Sidney B. Cohn of Co. H, 22d N. Y., who committed suicide in New York City on Sept. 16, entered the regiment as a private, Aug. 31, 1896. He was highly popular in the company, and his untimely death is much regretted throughout the regiment.

Capt. Frederick A. Wells of Co. B, 23d N. Y., who has been elected major, entered the regiment as a private Sept. 1, 1875, and has served continuously ever since. He was senior captain in the regiment at the time of his election, and is one of the best known riflemen in the state.

The annual competition for prizes offered by New York to the Naval Militia for proficiency with light guns, known in the Navy as "secondary batteries," took place aboard the converted yacht Aileen, the cruising ship of the 2d Battalion, N. M. N. Y., between that organization and the 1st Naval Battalion of Manhattan, on Sept. 7, and was finished Sept. 9, off Matinecock Point, just beyond Hempstead. The total score was 17 by the Brooklyn men against 16 by the New York men. The latter would have won in all probability if it had not been for the fact that one of the teams was absent. Each team was composed of three men, and each man was allowed five shots from the one-pounders aboard the Aileen.

The Tampa Light Infantry of Tampa, Fla., were guests of the 71st New York for several days this week, being quartered at the armory of the 71st. The Tampa men were on a visit to the Pan-American Fair. Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and other Adjutant Generals, all issued suitable orders on the death of President McKinley.

Out of respect to the memory of President McKinley the land and naval forces of the New York Guard, in pursuance of orders from General Headquarters, were paraded at their respective headquarters on the night of Sept. 18, and becoming ceremonies were held. In the New York City armories the ceremonies were very impressive. At the 7th Regiment armory, for example, the regiment marched into the drill hall to the tune of Chopin's "Funeral March." Adjutant Falls read the Governor's order, which was concluded by a notice by Colonel Appleton, reminding the officers and men of the prompt and appreciative reply which President McKinley made to the tender of the services of the regiment for any duty in April, 1898, in an autograph letter, when, in thanking them for their "patriotic offer" he expressed his confidence in their patriotism. The band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the "Star Spangled Banner" and the Doxology. Taps were sounded, and the regiment withdrawn from the drill hall with the band playing a dirge. Similar ceremonies were held by the 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 22d, 23d, 47th, 69th and 71st regiments, Squadron A and other commands. On Sept. 18, at dawn of day, thirteen guns were fired by each of the light batteries, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun a single gun, and at sunset the salute of the Union of forty-five guns. Several daily papers desiring to make a sensation out of nothing published a report that brigade commanders had been slighted, and had received no orders to assemble to pay tribute to the memory of the late President. This was simply nonsense, as brigade commanders and their staffs required no orders to assemble themselves at their headquarters.

Company B, 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., held a fishing excursion on Sunday, Sept. 15, which proved a very enjoyable event. The members boarded the tug Robert Haddon at Pier 3, East River, and on the way down the bay met the cup challenger at the mouth of the Erie Basin. The Haddon ran close alongside of the Shamrock, and an exceptionally fine view of the craft was afforded to all. Company B gave three cheers for the green hulled beauty, which was responded to by the Shamrock's crew. When the lower bay was reached a stiff breeze sprang up, followed by a very choppy sea, and if some of the men did not carry themselves as gracefully as if on parade it was not to be wondered at, for at times even some of the old sea dogs aboard had all they could do to hold on. Off Sandy Hook, Pilot Boat No. 3 was observed with reefed mainsail, bearing down towards the tug, and when near by she was hove to, and sent a boat to the tug for any Sunday papers the men could spare, and a good supply was furnished. Off Sea Bright anchor was dropped for fishing, and soon various species of the finny tribe were floundering on deck. Then Captain Stork, who commanded the tug, thought he could find still better fishing grounds, and headed for Long Branch. Here the seas were quite heavy and frequently came aboard, proving so uncomfortable that it was decided to seek the quiet waters inside the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook. Here quite a mess of small fish were caught. Among those present were Captain Burr, Lieutenant Benkart, Sergeant Major Adair, Color Sergeant McDermott, Drum Major Menzies, Q. M. Sergeant Fennell, Sergeants Smith and Coughlan and Corporals Koninger and Helfrich. Among the veterans were Sergeants Saunders, Rafferty, Paulding and Ihmer. Private Van Heusen, the oldest member of the company, caught the

biggest fish and won a prize of \$5. Bugler Hassler rendered some very popular cornet solos during the trip. OREGON.

Adjutant General Gantenbein of Oregon has recently issued the new military code and regulations for the government of the state force. It is a handsomely printed and well arranged work, and also a valuable one, complete and with essential information. In an appendix, the articles of war of the United States Army are given, and also instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, and a constitution and by-laws, to be used by the different units of the force. The entire guard this year participated in encampment and practice marches, 80 per cent of the enrolled strength of 1,497 reporting for duty.

General Gantenbein, in referring to the instruction of the Guard in his annual report, says: "The martial spirit of our people is unquestionable. The time, energy and money devoted to the National Guard by its members clearly prove it. But zeal, courage and physical strength do not of themselves make a soldier fit for active service, not even when supplemented by drill in the manual of arms and cramped movements in an armory. He must know how to take care of himself in camp and on the march, what to do, and what not to do, in order to keep out of the hospital. He must understand his weapon, and must learn its use and care, as well as that of all his other belongings. The importance of practical experience in camp, field or cruise duty cannot be overestimated. This duty should be annual and should continue for a period of at least ten days."

The Third Regiment, Col. E. Everett, commanding, performed a tour of seven days' field duty, from July 5, to July 11, 1901, inclusive. The 4th Regiment was in a camp of instruction at or near Eugene, for seven days, from June 27 to July 3, 1901, including time of travel to and from encampment. The First Separate Battalion was in a camp of instruction near La Grande for a period of seven days, from July 5 to July 11, 1901. Troop A, Capt. C. H. Young, performed seven days' field duty, marching from Lebanon to encampment of Fourth Regiment at Eugene and return. Troop B, Capt. T. K. Muir, performed seven days' field duty, marching from Sumpter to encampment of the First Separate Battalion near La Grande and return. Light Battery A, Capt. H. U. Welch, performed a tour of one week's field duty from July 5 to July 11, 1901, inclusive. Target practice with 3.2-inch field pieces was had by this organization, and Gatling gun and pistol practice. The Naval Battalion also had a cruise.

Col. James Jackson, Inspector-General, was detailed as instructor, to accompany Troop A and Troop B, and also inspected the camp of the Fourth Regiment, and the camp of First Separate Battalion. Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Beebe, brigade commander, inspected the Fourth Regiment and the First Separate Battalion at their respective camps.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Sept. 11, 1901.

Capt. Geo. W. VanDeusen, who has been in Fort Leavenworth on a board of examination of veterinary surgeons, has returned to the post and reports a list of over sixty applicants for that position in the Army.

First Lieut. Theodore Schultz, who reported for duty and was assigned to C Troop, 14th Cav., served as captain in the 33d U. S. Vols. and the 6th Missouri and just returned from the Philippines where he has seen hard service. He is newly married; when his wife joins him in a few days he expects his happiness to be complete.

Mrs. Van Deusen gave a party to her friends at Eureka Lake last Tuesday night. The band was taken along overland, and the invited guests, Captain and Mrs. Moses, Captain and Mrs. McNamee, Captain and Mrs. Adams, Lieutenant and Mrs. Reeder, Lieutenant and Mrs. Keyes, Mesdames Forsyth and Donaldson, Captain Crosby and Lieutenants Williams, Hayne, Prunty, Butner, Browne, Clark, Black and Pope, reported a "grand" time. Music, dancing, boat riding, swimming and other amusements were the order of the evening, and the gray dawn of morning witnessed the return of the jolly party to the post.

Mrs. Duff, wife of Capt. Robert J. Duff, the adjutant of the 8th Cavalry, at present in Puerto Principe, Cuba, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. O'Connor, left the post to join her husband.

Earl D'A. Pierce is a full-fledged captain now, and to the sorrow of his host of friends here it is understood that he will not return to the post. He is, however, still in Thompson, McDuffee County, Ga.

Among the most joyful events of last week is to be chronicled the arrival at the post of a very nice looking young lady at the home of Post Commissary Sergeant O'Keefe, who thinks she is the most likely lassie he ever saw. So far she has not made her appearance in public.

Lieut. Henry Newbold, just returning from the Philippines, reported here for duty and was assigned to the 20th Battery, Captain Snow commanding. The 20th received a complete and brand new equipment of guns, caissons, etc., and are "dough-boys" no longer.

The Headquarters, Staff, Band and three troops (A, C and D) of the 4th Cavalry arrived here Sept. 11 about 7 o'clock. The officers with the 4th are Col. C. C. Carr, commanding regiment, and will also assume command of the post; Major Alexander Rodgers, commanding 1st Squadron; Capt. Geo. H. Cameron, adjutant; Capt. Geo. O. Cress, quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Lewis R. Holbrook, squadron adjutant, commanding Troop D; 1st Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, commanding Troop C; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Moses, commanding Troop A; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Wiggins and Alexander Plummer, V. S. The band consists of 24 non-coms, and men, Drum Major Hardy; Q. M. Sergeant Mansbury, Commissary Sergeant Fitzgerald and Squadron Sergeant Major Moffett—in all 267 officers and men. The fair sex is represented by Mrs. Cress, Mrs. Holbrook and Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Fitzgerald. The garrison consists now of over 1,500 men.

Mr. Geo. H. Crosby, of Chicago, spend a day here with his son, Capt. Herbert B. Crosby.

First Lieut. Boniface and wife arrived at this post a few days ago. The Lieutenant will take command of Troop D when the Captain will leave for recruiting service.



## GIFTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Col. Webb C. Hayes has presented to the United States Military Academy, as a souvenir of the founding of the Military Order of the Dragon, a Manchu or Tartar Cannon from the top of the wall around the Tartar City of Peking, used in the defence of the Ha Ta Men (gate) leading from the Chinese City to the Tartar City. The American and British troops of the Relief Column entered the Tartar City through a sluiceway under the wall controlled by the American Marines on the top of the Tartar wall adjoining the American Legation and about half way between the Chien Mei (gate) where Captain Reilly, 5th Artillery, was killed, and the Ha Ta Men (gate) where this cannon with others had been stationed during the siege of the Legation and the subsequent assault of the Allied Armies of America, Great Britain, Japan and Russia. It is supposed to be one of the early types of cannon brought to Peking on the Tartar conquest of China in 1676 when the present Tartar dynasty was established and was presented by the Russians in charge of the Ha Ta Men (gate) to Colonel Webb C. Hayes of Major General Chaffee's Staff.

The Academy has also received from Capt. James H. Reeves, of the 6th Cav., Military Attache at the Legation in Peking, the celebrated "International Gun" which played an important part in the siege of Peking in 1900. It is the old gun which was discovered on July 7 by one of the gangs of Chinese converts at an old foundry within the lines held by the Legations. The trunions had been knocked off and it was a mass of rust and dirt, but through the ingenuity of Mr. Mitchell, Master Gunner of the American Detachment, it was rigged up so as to be quite useful in the defense of the Legations. The "International" was frequently alluded to by Sir Claude Macdonald in his report of the events connected with the siege of Peking, and it will be an exceedingly valuable addition to the collections at West Point.

The dates for the international yacht races for the America's Cup, originally set, have been changed by the death of President McKinley, so that the first race will be sailed on Thursday, Sept. 26, the second on Saturday, Sept. 28, and after that date on every other day until one of the yachts shall have won three out of five races.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

A. G.—Apply to the Bureau of Navigation, stating the facts, and you can have your name changed as desired upon presenting proper proofs.

TRANSPORTATION asks: If the Government furnishes transportation at one-half regular rates upon railroads for the wives of Regular Army officers. Answer—No.

H. W. E. asks: If a man enlisting in Cuba, getting a discharge in this country, gets transportation to Cuba or New York. Answer—He gets transportation to the place of his enlistment.

M. A. M. asks: Does a commissary sergeant have to make application for re-enlistment? If so, to whom? Answer—Yes, and he must apply to the Department Commander, through official channels.

8TH U. S. INF. writes: I enlisted in the 1st Reg. U. S. V. Engs., June 30, 1898, and was mustered out Jan. 25, 1899, after having had a two-months' furlough. Am I entitled to the two months' extra pay? We were in Porto Rico. Answer—If you enlisted "for the Spanish War only," and have stated all the facts of your case above, you are entitled to the two months' extra pay.

W. B. H.—For appointment as dental surgeon in the Army, apply to the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C., who will give you full information.

A. J.—You are not entitled to two months' extra pay.

SUBSCRIBER.—There were many Volunteer officers given staff positions in the Regular Army under the Act of Feb. 2; but all vacancies which could thus be filled have been filled. At present details to the staff are being made exclusively from the Regular Army.

C. S.—A retired soldier can draw his pay and live in a foreign country.

H. S. K.—There are now on vacancies in the Pay Department of the Army. As vacancies occur from retirements etc., they will be filled under the law, by detail from the line of the Army.

P. T. H.—There are some 12 Infantry regiments, who departed from the United States for the Philippines ahead of the 19th Infantry.

W. S.—Private Geo. H. Rolande, G, 20th Inf., was

present for duty with his company June 30, 1901, which is last roll received. This name is not borne on reports of soldiers who have died in the Philippine Islands to include July 20, 1901, latest received.

W. D. W.—No additional vacancies in the Regular Army under any Act of Congress will be filled by the appointment of enlisted men who have served less than two years. The Secretary of War has decided that the next examination of enlisted men will be held next June, and those then examined will have had not less than two years' service.

H. M. M. writes: "As the Army and Navy Journal is authority on all Naval and Military affairs, please answer the following question: Who is entitled to the credit for the Santiago victory, and why?" Answer.—As we are disposed to retain the reputation for authoritative statement on Military and Naval affairs with which our correspondent credits us, we prefer that he should seek elsewhere for information on a subject concerning which no judicious man would speak ex-cathedra. We suggest a reference to the files of the New York "Sun" and "Journal" and the Baltimore "American," in which this question has been discussed with equal volubility and profundity.

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Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, are the best. Refuse imitations. At grocers and druggists.

## BORN.

BOMFORD—On Sept. 11, 1901, at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., a son, Russell M., to the wife of Lieut. George N. Bomford, 5th Inf., U. S. A.

COFFMAN.—At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Sept. 13, 1901, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergeant Herman Coffman, U. S. A., a son.

FAHS.—To the wife of Lieut. C. M. Fahs, U. S. N., at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston, Mass., on Sept. 17, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

BEALL—MAPP.—In St. Stephen's Church, Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 19, 1901, by the Rev. J. J. Lanier, Capt. Fielder Montgomery Magruder Beall, 3d U. S. Inf., and Miss Anne Lawson Mapp, of Milledgeville, Ga.

COLE—MARSHALL.—At Manila, P. I., Sept. 9, 1901, Capt. James A. Cole, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Nan H. Marshall, daughter of Col. J. M. Marshall, U. S. A.

EVANS—PULLMAN.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 20, 1901, Lieut. Frank T. Evans, U. S. N., to Miss Gertrude Pullman.

KIMMEL—SNYDER.—At Johnson, Washington, Aug. 8, 1901, Lieut. Edward Kimmel, U. S. A., to Miss Florence Eleanor Snyder.

SPEAR—BONIFACE.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1901, by the Rev. William Hyde, assisted by the Rev. Frank M. Townley, Mrs. Fannie E. Boniface, mother of Lieutenant J. J. Boniface, U. S. A., to Mr. Alfred Spear, of Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

STONE—LINNE.—At Trinity Church, San Jose, Cal., on Sept. 6, 1901, Catherine T. Linne to Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, U. S. N.

## DIED.

HAYS—In loving memory of John Campbell Hays, who died in New York city, Sept. 17, 1900, and of James Campbell Hays, who died in California, Sept. 17, 1900. The one, the only son, the other the only brother of the late General William Hays, United States Army; son and grandson of Judge Andrew Hays of Tennessee, and the last of the family of John Hays of Virginia, who served from the beginning to the close of our War of the Revolution, supporting his own troop of Horse during the entire time, losing a leg at Brandywine, wounded at Valley Forge, and was among those who received from Washington himself the Order of the Cincinnati. Thus closing forever a line that was faithful and true to our country and well deserved to wear the motto of "Servus Ingum."

ROSENBAUM.—At Lebmman, Southern Luzon, on Aug. 3, 1901, Otho Bane, beloved, one year and two months old, son of Capt. Otho Bane Rosenbaum, 25th Infantry, and Katherine Rawolle Rosenbaum.

SULLIVAN.—Mrs. Catherine, wife of James Sullivan, at Braddeck, Pa.

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MILITARY MACKINTOSHES.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

## FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1901.

Fort Niagara is looking very beautiful at this season of the year and is rapidly being cleaned up by its new garrison. It has suffered as to cleanliness and attention in general since the Spanish-American war as the garrison has been too small to admit of thorough policing.

Companies K and M, 14th U. S. Infantry, now compose the garrison, and are comfortably settled for the winter. With many of the men and some of the younger officers it is the first experience in an army post, and is a great change after service in the Philippines.

The officers are: Capt. L. S. Sorley, 14th Infantry, commanding; First Lieut. M. N. Falls, 12th Infantry, Adjutant and Quartermaster; First Lieut. L. D. Cabell, 14th Infantry, Commissary; Second Lieut. J. McE. Pruyn, 14th Infantry, Ordnance and Signal Officer, and A. A. Surg. W. C. LeCompte, U. S. A., Surgeon.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

Patients recovering from fever gain greatly in strength and flesh by taking

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—the Food Drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Never use low grade Olive Oil or a mixture of Olive and Cotton Seed Oil, when the pure article made from the first pressing of selected ripe Olives, grown on the sunny slopes of the Tuscan Mountains, can be procured by applying to the Commissary Departments of the Government. Ask for "Sisson Olive Oil." If you fail to obtain it write to Jordan Stabler Company, 701-705 Madison Ave., Baltimore, the sole importers of this celebrated pure, delicate, rich cream Olive Oil, which was analyzed May 2, 1901, by Dr. G. W. Lehmann, Chemist, City Health Department, and U. S. Government as follows: "All tests are a confirmation that the sample represents pure Olive Oil, free from other oils or adulterants."

Perfect digestion makes life enjoyable. Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters make healthy stomachs.

## Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

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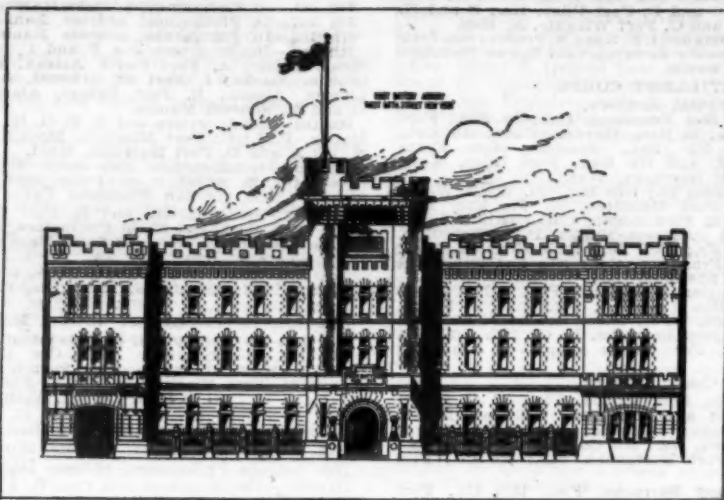
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### NEW ARMORY, 1ST BATTERY, N. G. N. Y.

The new armory of the 1st Battery, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, in West 66th street near Columbus avenue, New York City, the corner stone of which is to be laid on Sept. 21, occupies seven full city lots, and is to be completed by May 1 next. The building will have

three stories and a basement, and a drill floor 175 by 75 feet. There will be stalls for sixty horses in the basement, as well as a rifle and pistol range. The armory will include many other essentials, such as kitchen, gymnasium, etc., and will be up to date in every respect.

### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The British Army has been ordered to wear a band of crepe around the left arm in memory of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and sister of his Majesty the King.

Horses and mules to the number of 115,690 have been sent to South Africa from New Orleans at an expense of \$15,000,000, an average of \$130 each.

A monument is to be built at Bastia, Corsica, in honor of the Corsican soldiers who have died for their country.

In the application of the new military regime to Finland the Finnish recruits called under the Russian flag in 1901 amount to 500. These men will be incorporated into the 3d Battalion of Finnish sharpshooters of the guard and into the regiment of dragoons to Finland.

"La France Militaire" of Paris hears that a Polish professor named Szepepanik, well known as an inventor, and serving in the German Army, has invented an impenetrable kind of armor with silk constituents. A Mannlicher rifle ball fired at a distance of five paces penetrated only 3 millimetres. The inventor has sent a sample of his armor to the Emperor William.

The deep collar in use in the British Service was copied from our Navy, because it was found that the men in our Service with their deep collars were better protected so far as their backs were concerned than the British tars with collars such as one may see in the old prints representing T. P. Cooke as William in "Black-eyed Susan."

The "Tribuna," our Italian contemporary, denies that the Minister of the Marine intends to reorganize the Italian fleet, and to form a special squadron for the

Adriatic fleet, beyond that which actually exists for the Mediterranean. However, the Turkish porte has given orders for putting into a complete state of efficiency all the fortifications on the Adriatic coast, in Epirus and Albania, from Preveza to Valore, thus replying to the naval demonstrations of Italy and Austria which think in them rests the equilibrium of the Adriatic.

The youngest soldier to win the Victoria Cross in the Boer War is Private Charles Ward, of the 2d Yorkshire Light Infantry, aged 23, who at Lundley on June 26, 1900, when a picket was surrounded on three sides by 500 Boers at close quarters, insisted in volunteering to carry a message to a signalling station for reinforcements. He passed untouched through a storm of shots from each flank, delivered his message, and in voluntarily returning to his comrades from a place of absolute safety was severely wounded. His conduct saved the picket from capture.

The cubicles or separate apartments in barracks do not appear to be popular with Tommy Atkins who wants company and objects to the increased fatigue required to keep them in order. At present a single orderly man does all the housemaid's work in the barrack-room. When each man has his own cubicle, he must give half an hour or so of time to doing up his room. When with preparations for early parade, and, in the cavalry, the morning stables, the soldier has little enough time to spare before breakfast.

The military service law for Finland, promulgated on Aug. 1, practically abolishes the National Army of the State, and substitutes for it a body which forms an integral part of the Russian Army, although, under the guarantees of 1809, the national character of the Finnish Army was to be preserved. This autocratic overriding of an instrument regarded in Finland as sacred

has caused extreme bitterness in the country, and many appeals have been made for foreign sympathy with the possibility of securing the maintenance of what is now decreed to be lost. The ranks of the regiments in Finland will be preferably filled by Finns, but not exclusively so, while Finns may be called upon to execute their military service in the St. Petersburg district. The office of commander-in-chief of the Finnish Army is suppressed, and the troops in the country will be under the command of the general commanding the Russian troops garrisoning Finland. Promotion of officers, and of privates to be non-commissioned officers, will depend upon a complete knowledge of the Russian language, and the regiments both in peace and war may be ordered for service outside Finland.

The same leave that was given by King Edward to Lord Roberts to wear the ribbon and insignia of the Prussian order of the Black Eagle was accorded to the Duke of Wellington after Waterloo. By virtue of this decoration Lord Roberts has become ipso facto a colonel in the German army and a noble of Prussia, with hereditary rank. The Black Eagle is one of the five great European orders of the first class, the others being the Garter of England, the Golden Fleece of Spain, the St. Stephen of Hungary, and the St. Andrew of Russia.

Experiments in painting ships black as the Magificent and Niobe were painted for the English manoeuvres appears to have demonstrated that this rather increased their visibility than otherwise. The Secretary of the Admiralty states that further experiments were to be made and that ships would be painted black and grey, and grey alone with a view of ascertaining what is the best color for service in time of war.

At the conclusion of the first part of the French manoeuvres Admiral Gervais expressed satisfaction at what had been done. The average coaling of the Gaulois was 185 tons per hour, the St. Louis 122 tons, the Carnot 166 tons (244 tons in the first hour), the Massena 154 tons, and the Bouvines 135 tons, while the worst record among the cruisers was that of the Pothuan, which was 90 tons.

The London United Service Gazette says: "Although an official acknowledgment might be imprudent, there can be no question of the fact that much of the Naval Works programme which engaged the attention of the House of Lords at the end of the Session is due to recognition at the Admiralty of the potentialities of the submarine boat."

### A CURIOUS CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

A strange case is reported from France, where a young man named Goutaudier has refused to serve as a soldier declaring his conscientious scruples prevent him from bearing arms against his fellow-men. That the man is patriotic is shown by the fact that though in America when the drawing of lots for entrance to the Army took place he hastened back to his home. He takes literally the biblical injunction, "Thou shalt not kill," and told the authorities: "Make me do my term of duty anyway you choose except carrying a gun. That I cannot do." A council of war sent him to prison for two years. He served the time, and was sent to the regiment to do the three years of duty, the time in prison not counting. For a time he did his work as a soldier but again his scruples gained the upper hand and he threw down his gun. He was again sentenced to two years in prison and served these out. Then his case got noised about. The Minister of War sought to "let him down easy" by assigning him to recruiting duty, but his obstinacy continuing he was incarcerated for the third time. Goutaudier has thus passed six years "under the flag," if it can be so called, the date of his first sentence being August, 1896.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDES.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.  
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee  
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:  
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.  
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.  
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.  
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.  
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 12th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.  
 Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

## ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment—Headquarters and Companies I, K and L, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; M, West Point, N. Y.; B, C, D, ordered from Manila to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibson, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, S. D.  
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.  
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.  
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.  
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.  
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.  
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.  
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.  
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C, Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.  
 1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Wash.; 13th, Fort Logan, Colo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 17th Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Washington Barracks, D. C.; 28th Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 29th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Port Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 9th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.  
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.  
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.  
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.  
 50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, 70th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.  
 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 88th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.  
 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.  
 107th Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.

Bands.—1st, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.; Engineer Band, Fort Totten, N. Y.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N. Y.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and E, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila.  
 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.  
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.  
 10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
 11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.  
 12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.  
 15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.  
 16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to sail Sept. 15 from Manila to San Francisco; address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.  
 19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered to sail from Manila to New York, Sept. 15; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.  
 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.  
 25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.  
 26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.  
 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; E and H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F and G, Fort Wright, Washington.  
 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
 30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, Alibonito; F, G and H, Cayey

Companies B, C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, are ordered home from the Philippines, and will take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Fisher, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Washington, D. C., report the following patents issued Sept. 10: Artillery recoil mount, W. H. Driggs, 682,535; cartridge, J. Mangon, 682,364; gelatin. Machine for packing explosive, J. C. Schrader, 682,390; gun. Machine, G. Perino, 682,230; propeller for ships. Hydraulic, E. E. Marchand, 682,213; sheathing. Making metal-surface, G. D. Coleman, 682,174; sheathing, metallic-surface, G. D. Coleman, 682,173.

The rearmament of England's Native Army in India with the magazine rifle is proceeding rapidly, and the field army should soon be in possession of the weapon. The new 10-pdr. mountain guns for the mountain batteries will also, it is hoped, soon be on the way out to India, and the present obsolete guns in use will then be withdrawn.



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CONTENTS.—Military Law: Its History, Authority and Sources. Military Tribunals: Their Authority and Function. The Constitution of Courts-martial. The Composition of Courts-martial. The Jurisdiction of Courts-martial. Arrest and Confinement. Charges and Specifications. The Incidents of the Trial: Challenges, Pleas, the Hearing; Findings; Sentence, Proceedings in Revision. Punishments. The Record. The Reviewing Authority. The Inferior Courts-martial. Courts of Inquiry. Military Boards. Evidence. Martial Law; Military Government; Military Commissions. The Habeas Corpus. The Employment of Military Force. The Articles of War. Appendix. The Prince Rupert Code. The British Articles of 1774; The American Articles of 1776. Forms of Charges. Forms of Pleas. Summons; Returns to Writs, etc. The Record of the trial.

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## MASSACHUSETTS NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1901.

Pay Clerk Theodore Arms has been ordered to the battleship Indiana, much to the regret of all at the Boston yard, where his long service brought him in close touch.

Major Patterson takes kindly to Fort Warren, where he has done service since July. There have been some pleasant visitors (official) at the various forts of late, and their places have been taken by ladies who are guests of Captains Brown and Chase at quarters next to the Genial Major, among them Mrs. and Miss Rupe, of Staten Island; Miss Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Col. James Parker, U. S. A., A. G. Dept., Washington, and Mrs. J. A. Fessenden, wife of Captain Fessenden, who with her daughter has been spending the summer along the coast. They are guests of Captain and Mrs. Brown.

Fort Standish on Lovell's Island is being put in readiness for a new Artillery company of thirty men. Fort Strong is to have one more company and temporary quarters are being arranged for. At the former the batteries are in readiness. Each morning at 10.30 there is a parade of the two companies at Fort Warren, when the new band gets in some good practice. The men here are lively. They have organized a Fort Warren Social Club in memory of G Battery of the 7th Artillery—now Companies 77 and 99. The first president is Sergt. F. Smith. They are to give a dance in October and once each month thereafter. The Y. M. C. A. quarters are heavily patronized—152 on Sunday evening. More room is needed and will be provided later. A football team is being organized, and the baseball team has won three out of thirty games. The 10th Artillery band is to give weekly dances, and the bandmaster desires donations of suitable sheet music.

Col. Greenleaf Austin Goodale, of the 17th Infantry, U. S. A., and family have been on a visit to Boston's suburbs, the Colonel being on a much needed leave. Captain Newton, of the 16th Infantry, is in Boston on

recruiting duty. Lieutenant Grant, late of the 26th Inf. U. S. V., and recently commissioned, has arrived at Fort Banks, having entered the Coast Artillery service. Col. Henry S. Osgood bade farewell to the Boston office of the Commissary Department, U. S. A., and started for San Francisco early in last week, sailing thence for Manila. Mrs. Osgood and her two daughters will join him some months later. Capt. James A. Logan is in temporary command, and is making friends in and out of Army circles.

Lieutenant Bennett, aide to Admiral Sampson, is occupying the Admiral's residence at the Boston yard during the absence of the family at Lake Sunapee.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. M. Watt, who was detached from the New York yard, will arrive at Lawley's, South Boston, early in October, replacing Daniel C. Nuting, who goes to New York.

The Massachusetts Society, U. S. D. of 1812, will raise the sum of \$400,000 with which to restore "Old Ironsides," the U. S. Government to do the work when the money is at hand. A fair is to be held the week of Oct. 21 to add to the amount already secured. The tables are to be named for various naval commanders, Paul Jones Chapter to have one named for the founder of the American Navy, and nothing will be sold at this table except flags. Miss Sarah Wilson, of Philadelphia, a descendant of Betsy Ross (who made the first flag adopted by Congress) is busily engaged in making fine similar flags for this table.

M. H. B.

## HOW DEWEY TAUGHT A LESSON.

A good story is told in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post of Admiral Dewey when he was commander of the U. S. S. Pensacola on the European Station. Commander Dewey had given orders that no visitor be allowed on board until noon of the next day, as the ship needed cleaning. A New York nabob in port on his steam yacht sought to go aboard. He was told of the order.

"But you must let me on now," the nabob urged, "I am Mr. So-and-So, you know," mentioning his charmed

name. "I pay more taxes in America than any other two men, and, in fact, I own half the United States Navy."

"Let him up," came an order from the Commander. The man of millions clambered aboard and was met by Dewey.

"I heard your remark that you owned half of the United States Navy," said the Commander; and then, stooping, he cut with his knife a sliver of wood from the deck and handed it to the boastful visitor, "Take this souvenir of the Pensacola and keep it," remarked the Commander. "It is yours; it is all you have ever owned or ever will own of the Navy of the United States. Shall be glad to see you with other visitors any time after the noon hour of tomorrow."

So saying, Dewey turned and walked aft, and a crestfallen Orosius crept back to his launch.

The firm of Buck & Mehlback, which some years ago succeeded to the Whitman Saddle Company, at 106 Chambers street, New York, announce a dissolution of partnership. The entire business of the firm has been acquired by the Mehlback Saddle Company, who will continue at the same address. As Mr. William C. O. Mehlback was for some twenty years the manager, secretary and treasurer of the Whitman Saddle Company, the many patrons of this company may be assured that the high standard of manufactures for which it has enjoyed so great a reputation will be fully maintained.

We trust that the long-distance diagnosis method of a Paris doctor will never become the rule among our Army and Navy medical men. This doctor was called up on the telephone by a mother whose child was ill and coughing and told that croup was feared. The doctor asked a few details as to the illness, and then told the mother to put the child before the telephone and to make him cough. After listening a while the physician said it was only a simple cough and added there was no need of his coming.

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